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## GROUP APPROVES CREATION OF ANDEAN PESO

PY242033 Paris AFP in Spanish 0246 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 23 Nov (AFP) -- An initiative of Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde to create the Andean peso as a monetary unit for the five countries that make up the Andean Group has been unanimously approved by the executive board of the Andean Reserve Fund, an official source reported here tonight. The source indicated that the decision was adopted this morning during a meeting held in Bogota by representatives of the Central banks of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. The agreement will not affect the monetary system of the five countries, and it will be signed on 27 December in Lima. The president of the Andean Reserve Fund, Raul Zalazar, will arrive in Lima 26 November to convey the decision to the Peruvian Government. The creation of a monetary unit among the Andean countries to prevent the use of strong foreign currencies in the adjustment of accounts in trade between the Andean countries was proposed by President Belaunde during a meeting at the headquarters of the Cartagena agreement last year.

## JOINT ANDEAN SATELLITE WILL BE LAUNCHED

PA280019 Paris AFP in Spanish 1519 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Cartagena, 28 Nov (AFP) -- The five Andean Group countries today concluded the third meeting of transportation, public works, and communications ministers which was held at this seaside resort of the Colombian Caribbean region, agreeing to launch a joint satellite. After holding a lengthy discussion, the ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela reached a political agreement which allowed them to ratify the so-called Condor project. The agreement regulates the use and exploitation of the joint communications satellite by the five nations. The creation of a multinational Andean enterprise was approved to handle the project. The enterprise will be in charge of the administration and operation of this system, which will start operating in 1990. A 30-minute deadline was also established so that each country may present a report on its needs for using the Condor, which will be used by private clients and governments in the subregion. The project will cost an estimated $260 million and will be financed by the five countries, because "our precarious economies make it impossible to do this individually," explained Colombian Communications Minister Nohemi Sanin. A commission was appointed to begin contacts with the International Telecommunication Union, UIT, for the Condor's official recognition.

## AREA BANKERS MEET, DISCUSS FOREIGN DEBT

PA271647 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] This morning at the Cariari Hotel approximately 350 representatives of Latin American state-owned and private banks began discussions on the area's foreign debt. As might be recalled, this is the central topic of the Federation of Latin American Banks governors' meeting that was opened last night by President Luis Alberto Monge. This morning U.S. Reserve Bank Vice President (Frederick Schultz) delivered a lecture on U.S. interest rates and their relationship to Latin America's foreign debt. Likewise, ECLA planning coordinator Carlos Massad mentioned and discussed Latin America's present and future foreign debts. In addition, a panel meeting held at noon by several banks discussed Latin America's foreign debt negotiation process during the past year. Tomorrow, those attending the meeting will discuss two plans for the use of credit cards in Latin America. It has been reported that the idea is to improve an idea, which has been considered for some time, regarding the replacement of checks with credit cards. At the end of the San Jose meeting, the bankers will make an official pronouncement regarding Latin America's foreign debt.

## ALFONSIN WILL NOT HALT NATION'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY282147 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1857 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mendoza, 28 Nov (TELAM) -- Alberto Constantini, the head of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), today affirmed that President Alfonsin does not intend to stop nuclear activities in the country and that he has promised to study the CNEA working program. Replying to a question from TELAM, Constantini asserted that a decision to stop the nuclear program would imply discontinuing all nuclear activities in the country, adding that President Alfonsin's intention is not to stop the program.

However, in comments he made at a downtown hotel before attending a meeting with Santiago Province Governor Felipe Llaver, Constantini admitted that the situation is critical: Either the work plan is reviewed or all projects will have to stop. The uncertainty cannot continue much longer over whether we are going to supply a new push to the projects or rescind contracts. Constantini reasserted that he has reported this situation to the president, who approved the budget requested by the CNEA and affirmed that not a single CNEA project will be stopped, because this would be tantamount to approving a policy of stopping the nuclear program, something that has never entered the president's mind. The CNEA head also said that in a period of democracy, the country cannot let the CNEA accomplishments fall behind, but it must move ahead because nuclear technology can be a basis for its development.

## CAPUTO COMMENTS ON BEAGLE TREATY, GIBRALTAR

PY290001 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2030 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Nov (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today said that the border conflict with Chile has been a sword of Damocles hanging over the creative potential of his ministry. He made these remarks at Ezeiza International Airport shortly before departing for Rome, where tomorrow he will sign a treaty of peace and friendship with his Chilean counterpart, Jaime del Valle, before Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli.

Caputo, who left at 1630 local time on board a regular Argentine Airlines flight, which was also boarded by the head of the Justicialist Party of Buenos Aires Province, Herminio Iglesias, told journalists that the signing of the treaty will close the current stage; the congressional phase will come later, but every stage is being completed successfully and according to plans.

Asked whether Great Britain's willingness to negotiate with Spain over Gibraltar could help Argentina with the Malvinas, Caputo said: "I cannot foresee the future, but I feel that it could be a significant precedent for our negotiations." Continuing on this subject and responding to questions on whether this situation would lead to a change in the Foreign Ministry's strategy, Caputo indicated: "I cannot tell you, but it is a valuable precedent within the framework of the worldwide decolonization process." Caputo feels that what happened with Gibraltar is exceptional because it had not been presented in this manner since 1723. It is a victory for Spanish diplomacy and for my counterpart, Fernando Moran, a brilliant man, he said. I hope that it will somehow lead to a more rational period in British policy toward its colonies, Caputo added.

Asked about his activities in Rome, the foreign minister said that "pursuant to Sunday's plebiscite, we will complete the final stages of our mission. It will then be up to Congress." He emphasized that we are fulfilling everything as planned and successfully at that.

According to the foreign minister, the signing of the treaty with Chile eliminates a serious obstacle, the sword of Damocles that has been hanging over the activities of the Foreign Ministry, thus assuring it more freedom to be creative and to work. Asked whether the agreement will allow the Foreign Ministry to draw up firmer policies, Caputo said: "I do not believe that we have been weak, but, yes, there will be greater participation by the Foreign Ministry in foreign economic affairs."

After declining to set the date when the treaty with Chile will go into effect, Caputo said, "I hope the congressional stage will be completed as quickly as possible, so that the agreement will come into effect next year, hopefully during the first week of January."

Asked whether he plans to invite His Holiness Pope John Paul II to visit Argentina, Caputo answered: "No, we will not extend any special invitation; the matter is up to the Vatican. Since there are still legal and constitutional steps which must be taken, I doubt that the Vatican would make any explicit statement concerning a visit by the pope before they are completed." Caputo disclosed that, after his visit to the Vatican, "I will visit Algeria and Geneva (Switzerland), where I will meet with all the ambassadors of the area to issue instructions for 1985. Then I will travel to Tokyo." He made a joke about trying to see the soccer game which the Argentine soccer team Independiente and the British team Liverpool will play on 9 December.

## Visiting Algeria, Japan

PY272315 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1106 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 27 Nov (DYN) -- It has been officially reported that after signing the treaty of peace and friendship between Chile and Argentina on 29 November in the Vatican, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will begin a long tour during which he will visit Algeria, France, Switzerland, and Japan. The Foreign Ministry has reported that President Raul Alfonsin has instructed Caputo to sign, on behalf of the Argentine Government, the treaty agreed upon with Chile over the Beagle Channel through the pope's mediation.

During his visit to the Algerian capital, Caputo will be accompanied by Jorge Romero, the under secretary of international economic relations, and by Vicente Esteche Gil, the head of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry. While in Algeria, Caputo will discuss bilateral cooperation. On 3 December, Caputo will leave Algeria for Paris, where he will stay for 1 day. He will then travel to Geneva (Switzerland), where he will meet the Argentine ambassadors to the Western and Eastern European countries. He is due to stay in Geneva on 5 and 6 December.

The foreign minister will then return to Paris, where he will stay for 2 days without conducting any official activities. On 8 December, he will travel to Japan on an official visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government. He will take a Japan Airlines transpolar flight. The minister's official visit to Tokyo will end on 13 December, when he will return to New York, where he will take a direct Argentine Airlines flight to Buenos Aires. He is due to arrive in Buenos Aires on 16 December, when he will travel to Punta del Este, Uruguay, where he will attend the annual River Plate Basin assembly, scheduled to begin 24 hours later.

## NICARAGUA'S CARDENAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY281348 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2133 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Nov (TELAM) -- Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal today said that his country is standing alone in the world. He added that despite statements issued by the United States that it will not invade Nicaragua, it is using a phrase used by Nixon: Never say never.

Cardenal this afternoon held a press conference in the Pasos Peridos room of the National Congress building. Prior to the press conference, the Nicaraguan writer, poet, and priest was honored with a luncheon hosted by various political personalities. The luncheon was held in the dining room of the Chamber of Deputies. Present at the luncheon, among others were: Oscar Alende, president of the Intransigent Party [PI]; Adolfo Esquivel, Nobel Peace Prize laureate; and the following deputies: Ricardo Cornaglia (Radical Civic Union [UCR], Buenos Aires); Santiago Marcelino Lopez (UCR-Chubut); Florencio Garranza (Justicialist Party-Buenos Aires); Augusto Conte (Christian Democracy-Federal Capital); Guillermo Sarquis (UCR-Federal Capital); and Miguel Monserrat (PI-Federal Capital). Also present were Simon Lazara, leader of the Unified Socialist Party; Victor Garcia Costa, of the Authentic Socialist Party; Jorge Cepernic, former Santa Cruz governor for the Justicialist party; Nestor Vicente, former Christian Democratic leader who is now a member of the PI; and Franciscan priest Rudolfo Puigjane.

During the luncheon, Juan Carlos Pugliese, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, joined the group to greet Cardenal with whom he discussed some issues before leaving. At the end of the luncheon, those present signed a statement in which they expressed the honor of having Cardenal among them and their concern over the threat of certain invasion looming over our sister-nation of Nicaragua which is already enduring serious U.S.-promoted aggression against its borders. They added: "We warn about the unforeseen consequences that this situation may have in the Central American and Caribbean region since it poses a serious threat to peace. [Words indistinct] neither yes, no, nor maybe. This is why we are ready for any situation."

Cardenal said: "We are in a state of alert and we do not know how much longer we shall continue to be in this situation since the invasion could be at any time, that is, only God knows when."

Regarding the International Court's decision to judge the U.S. belligerent attitude, Cardenal noted that this is a decision that will have a great impact on humanity because what is at stake here are international rights which have been in force for centuries, and although the United Nations and the International Court may not be centuries old, international rights have been in force for centuries. He added that the United States will be condemned because the International Court is made up of honorable men. They will not declare the United States innocent despite the fact that it has placed mines [as received]. They will condemn the United States, but of course U.S. authorities will disobey the court ruling. Cardenal noted: "But if the United States disobeys the court ruling, that will be the end of the International Court. This is what happened to the United Nations, and it is already quite ineffective. However, the International Court's actions have been impeccable since all governments have accepted its rulings."

In keeping with his style, Cardenal was informally dressed. He wore a black beret which he did not take off even while dining, denim trousers, and a cotton shirt.

Regarding the Contadora Group mediation, Cardenal said that the United States was surprised by the fact that Nicaragua accepted the peace proposal, and the U.S. Government issued simultaneous contradictory statements.

Asked about recent desertions within anti-Sandinist forces, Cardenal said that this is a logical situation since Eden Pastora had no alternative but to accept CIA aid when he decided to act against the revolution. Cardenal added: "But the CIA forced him to accept former Somozist guards within his forces, something which he refused to do. They also placed him number four in command. But Eden is a very conceited fellow. I know him; I performed his marriage ceremony and baptized his children. He has always wanted to be the top leader."

Cardenal said that because Pastora refused to allow this, the CIA withdrew all aid and also carried out an attack against Pastora while he was holding a press conference denouncing the CIA's maneuvers.

Concerning Argentina's position in the Nicaraguan situation, Cardenal noted that what Argentina is doing to achieve the integration of Latin American is very important for Nicaragua and for all of Latin America. Regarding the position of the church vis-a-vis politics, Cardenal said that there are theologians who say that the Gospel is apolitical, that it is nothing. But Aristotle said that man is a political being.

## MILITARY REPORTEDLY TOLD TO VOTE NO ON PLEBISCITE

PY261359 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0007 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Ushuaia, 25 Nov (DYN) -- Tierra del Fuego Governor Adolfo Sciurano today reported that Armed Forces personnel deployed in this area "have received the order to vote no," and revealed that "the proselytizing visits of admirals have increased during the past few days." Sciurano, who made remarks to the press from the local government house, named Admiral Horacio Zaratiegui, retired, among the military officers who arrived during the past few hours. The Tierra del Fuego governor added that several officers "have come here to mistreat the Radical youth, but we won by 2,000 votes anyway."

### Navy Denies Order

PY281304 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 27 Nov (NA) -- The Navy staff today termed "absolutely false" the remarks attributed by the press to Tierra del Fuego Governor Adolfo Sciurano, who said that naval officers had forced their subordinates deployed in the southern territory to vote "no" in the plebiscute held Sunday. The communique released this afternoon by the Navy reads as follows:

"News reports released on 26 November attributed to the Tierra del Fuego governor remarks referring to naval procedures regarding the national plebiscite held the previous day.

"Given the fact that up to now the reported remarks have not been corrected or explained, the Navy General Staff is forced to report that said remarks, to the extent that they concern the Navy, are absolutely false.

"At the same time, the Navy has asked the defense minister to order an appropriate investigation to establish the arguments on which these remarks are based and the appropriate responsibilities; these steps seek to preserve the image of the institution which is dedicated to its specific functions, and to prevent it from being involved in political issues."

## PERON'S ADMINISTRATOR DENIES NEWS REPORT

PY281126 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS yesterday reported alleged remarks by Amelia Berras de Alvarez, administrator of Mrs Peron's assets in Argentina, to the effect that she (?had been instructed) by Mrs Peron, president of the Justicialist Party, to sell all her assets in Argentina because she did not intend to return to Argentina. Mrs Berras de Alvarez today categorically denied both having made this statement and having traveled to Spain to contact Mrs Peron. Mrs Berras said that she was greatly surprised by the report, which she describes as slander because she did not make any statements to the press. Mrs Berras concluded by stating that she was not aware of the real purpose of the report.

## JUSTICIALISTS ADMIT NEED FOR REORGANIZATION

PY281153 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Today, less than 20 days before the Justicialist Party [PJ] convention, the top party leaders have agreed on the need to immediately restructure the party leadership. Lorenzo Miguel, first vice president of the party, admitted that the PJ should be reorganized for its own good; and Santiago del Estero Governor Carlos Juarez, second vice president of the party, asked for the resignation of the PJ National Council, adding that he would be the first to resign.

### Iglesias: No Leadership Changes

PY281357 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Press conference held by Herminio Iglesias, president of the Justicialist Party Council of Buenos Aires Province, on 27 November, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Is it true that the courts have ordered that the Justicialist Party Council of Buenos Aires Province be renewed?

[Iglesias] No, it is not true. That is totally wrong. Please understand what I say, our mandate finishes in 1985.

[Reporter] What ruling did the court hand down, then?

[Iglesias] That was not an electoral court ruling; it was a criminal judge who was hearing a case that we had filed against Mr Etualde and against the 49 congressmen who had signed a week after the Congress. [as heard]

[Reporter] Then there will be no changes in the council until 1985?

[Iglesias] Right, there will be no changes, so I ask you to please return in 15 days, as you have come today, to confirm what I am now saying.

## JUJUY POLICEMEN DEMAND BETTER SALARIES

PY262055 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1401 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] San Salvador de Jujuy, 26 Nov (NA) -- Some 350 policemen of this province have decided to confine themselves to the Plaza de Armas of the police headquarters in this city.

From there, the policemen voiced their demands for better salaries and at the same time urged the various provincial police delegations to join this measure. The policemen adopted this measure shortly after the plebiscite on the Beagle Channel border conflict ended last night throughout the country.

It was learned through sources closely linked to the rebels that although the policemen still have not submitted any request to the chief of police nor to the provincial government, their decision is based almost exclusively on salary issues. A spokesman of the Jujuy police headquarters told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "we have still not received any request" but "we are awaiting one." The same source added that the decision to confine themselves "had extended to other police stations in the province" although "we still have no information on this latest event." It is expected that in a few hours more the self-confined policemen will disclose what they expect in terms of salary in order to solve the conflict.

### Salary Agreement Reached

PY281200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0315 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] San Salvador, Jujuy, 27 Nov (TELAM) -- Jujuy provincial policemen have reached an agreement with the Jujuy government over salary readjustments. Therefore, the labor conflict that affected this provincial security organization has been overcome. Nevertheless, unlike personnel detached in the interior of the province, those in the capital will not cease their confinement until Jujuy government authorities assure them that no reprisals will be taken against them.

It has been officially reported that the negotiations, in which well-known local lawyers participated, established a basic salary of 25,000 Argentine pesos, plus a bonus for hazardous work and professional risks. This makes the overall salary 32,000 Argentine pesos for married policemen and a fraction less for unmarried policemen. The government's proposal was immediately accepted by personnel detached to units in the interior of the province but those in the capital continue their self-confinement to barracks demanding that the government issue a public statement assuring that no reprisals will be taken against the policemen. However, it is believed that this will be resolved tonight.

## BOMB EXPLOSION CAUSES DAMAGE, NO CASUALTIES

PY281201 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1008 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Nov (DYN) -- The police have reported that the explosion of a medium-strength bomb at predawn hours today caused some property damage in several downtown buildings but no casualties. The bomb, which went off at 0245, had been placed by unknown persons at the building at 94 Libertad Street, where the office of the Geopolitical Studies Institute is located. The explosion destroyed part of the masonry of the building and broke the windows of others.

## CGT CONDEMNS POLICE REPRESSION IN MARKETPLACE

PY290209 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The General Confederation of Labor [CGT] today stated that one person died while the police were evicting vendors from the 3 de Febrero marketplace. In a communique signed by Saul Ubaldini, the CGT condemned the use of the public force to curtail the right to work and reported that one person died and others were injured during this sad police intervention, which was not exactly a democratic action.

## STUDENT-TEACHER DEMONSTRATION DISPERSED IN LA PAZ

PY280302 Paris AFP in Spanish 2352 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 27 Nov (AFP) -- University students and public schoolteachers today clashed with security police in the downtown streets of this city, and as a result, traffic was halted. The groups, which were demonstrating against the economic measures that have been adopted by the government of Siles Zuazo, tried to enter the principal plaza where Government House and the legislative palace are located, but they were turned back by security forces. They then retreated to other streets where a minibus was totally destroyed. The police used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators.

The students and teachers are trying to get the government to revoke the official measures whereby the prices of gasoline, food, and services were increased, and they are also pressuring the Bolivian Workers Federation [COB] to resume the indefinite strike against the government.

Meanwhile, labor leaders from throughout the country are discussing the tactic of paralyzing the country in the next few hours. This is intended to destabilize the government or, otherwise, other forms of protest to have the workers' demands satisfied will be contemplated.

## PEASANT GROUP SAYS ROADS TO BE BLOCKADED 30 NOV

PY290139 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Peasants Confederation has decided that beginning at midnight [0400 GMT] on Friday, 30 November, all roads around the country will be blockaded, in an act of support for the nationwide general strike that has been instituted by the COB.

A demonstration staged by the La Paz workers this afternoon was briskly repressed by the police. The La Paz workers had taken to the streets to demonstrate their repudiation of the economic measures that have been instituted by the government. Today's demonstration by the La Paz workers was one of the largest in recent years.

## TV, RADIO WORKERS TO JOIN GENERAL STRIKE

PY281919 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] In the face of the decision made by the COB, the Federation of Radio and Television Workers has released the following communique:

Since the government's latest economic measures have eliminated our gains, such as the minimum salary for our sector, and consequently our purchasing power has been further decreased, we, the Bolivian radio and television workers, have decided to join the COB-sponsored national strike in our capacity as COB members.

We also want to state that in compliance with decisions made yesterday, 27 November, at a COB general assembly, all television stations shall stop their transmissions at 0000 on Wednesday, 28 November, and all radio stations shall suspend their transmissions at 0000 on Thursday, 29 November.

A network of union and popular radio stations will be established effective today to report on developments in the COB-sponsored strike and to provide emergency public service. The primary station in this network will be the La Paz-based Radio Continental. The network will be made up of the following stations: Radios San Jose, Bolivia, and Oruro in Oruro; Radio Indoamerica in Potosi; Radio Loyola in Sucre; Radio Tarija in Tarija; Radio Maritima in Santa Cruz; Radio San Rafael in Cochabamba; Radio El Dorado in Trinidad; Radios La Voz del Minero and Pio Doce in Siglo Veinte; Radio Nacional de Huanuni in Huanuni; Radio La Voz del Cobre in Corocoro; Radio Vanguardia in Colquiri; Radio Huayna Potosi in Milluni; Radios Animas and Cumbre in the South-Central Council area; and Radio Viloco in Viloco.

All these stations will receive instructions through the primary station, Radio Continental. Our companeros from the district federations should comply with these instructions and thus contribute to the disciplined observance of the general strike ordered by our principal organization, the COB.

La Paz, 28 November 1984.

Signed: Eduardo Vazquez, Executive Secretary; Emilio Andrade, Secretary General

## TENSION MOUNTS; RUMORS OF MILITARY COUP SURFACE

PY290017 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2243 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 28 Nov (EFE) -- Rumors of a coup d'etat were spreading today in Bolivia amid increasing tension, a general strike which is paralyzing the nation on orders of the COB, and the Army being confined to barracks.

The La Paz Departmental Labor Federation today called a demonstration in Plaza de San Francisco and several thousand workers paraded this afternoon on the main streets of the city.

The COB today resumed the general indefinite strike that was suspended on Thursday, 22 November, in an attempt to prevent President Hernan Siles Zuazo's administration from enacting some of the economic measures that were promulgated on Friday, 23 November. The COB also wants the implementation of a minimum wage, price controls, and the normal supply of foodstuffs.

Rumors of a coup d'etat and President Siles Zuazo's resignation spread throughout the country, although both possibilities were later denied by Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena. According to the afternoon daily LA TERCERA, President Siles' personal physician went to attend the chief executive at his residence this morning and the president's closest aides are not bothering to disguise their worries about the final outcome of the status quo.

Army Commander in Chief General Simon Sejas Tordoya has warned about the threat that excessive pressure by labor organizations poses to the country and indicated that the Army will act with the utmost energy to preserve order in keeping with its constitutional mandate.

## ARMED FORCES DENIES BEING ON STATE OF ALERT

PY290102 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The Armed Forces command has flatly denied reports that the institution has declared itself in a state of emergency and that the troops are on a state of alert. There is no reason for the troops to be placed on a state of alert, according to an official communique made public by the Public Relations Department of the Armed Forces Joint Command, which added that reports about a state of emergency and a state of alert are being circulated by people interested in creating alarm among the population. That is the content of the communique made public by the Armed Forces.

## PRESIDENT PROMOTES, RESHUFFLES ARMY OFFICERS

PY281723 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Brasilia -- General Mario Orlando Ribeiro Sampaio will be the new Planalto military commander replacing General Newton Cruz, who will assume the post of deputy chief of the Army Personnel Department. In another decree, President Figueiredo also approved the promotion to the highest Army rank of Generals Otavio Medeiros and Paulo Campos Paiva.

According to unofficial sources, Gen Medeiros still stay on his post as chief of the National Intelligence Service until the end of the Figueiredo administration. In March, upon the inauguration of the new president, Gen Medeiros will have to hold a post compatible with his rank which makes him a member of the Army High Command: He will be the commander of one of the four Army corps or chief of one of the five Army departments.

Gen Campos Piva, who was deputy chief of the Army Personnel Department, will now be the chief of this department. General Fernando Guimaraes Cerqueira Lima, former chief of the Army Personnel Department, will now head the Army Training and Research Department, (replacing General Alzir Benjamin Chaloub, who on 10 December will be sworn in as a judge of the Supreme Military Court).

Gen Ribeiro Sampaio, who replaces Gen Newton Cruz as Planalto military commander, was head of the Army Property Directorate. Earlier, he was chief of the Army Intelligence Center (CIE).

Brigadier Generals Anapio Gomes Filho and Antenor de Santa Cruz Abreu were promoted to major general, and Colonels Dickens Ferraz and Leon Ulysses Lebarbenchon to brigadier general.

Based on these promotions, reshuffles have been made up to the post of brigade commander. General Anapio Gomes Filho will stay in his Manaus-based post as commander of the 12th Military Region, and General Antenor de Santa Cruz Abreu will be director for cultural affairs, physical education and sports.

Brigadier General Alberto Dos Santos Lima Fajardo, former commander of the 9th Motorized Infantry Brigade stationed in Rio de Janeiro, was named director for retired and inactive personnel. Brigadier General Angelo Baratta Filho, former commander of the Officer Training School (ESAO), will replace Gen Lima Fajardo as commander of the 9th Motorized Infantry Brigade in Rio.

Brigadier General Armando Luiz Malan de Paiva Chaves has been appointed commander of the 6th Armored Infantry Brigade in Santa Mario (Rio Grande do Sul) replacing Brigadier General Eugenio Gualdi Filho. Brigadier General Alberto Evilasio de Barros Gondim has been appointed chief of staff of the 4th Army in Recife leaving the position of director of transportation. He is replacing Brigadier General Paulo Figueiredo Andrade de Oliveira. Brigadier General Claudio Bicalho Pitombo was appointed director of transportation.

Brigadier General Cid de Goffredo Fonseca was appointed commander of the 11th Armored Infantry Brigade stationed in Campinas, replacing Brigadier General Zenildo Gonzaga Zoroastro de Lucena who is in turn replacing Brigadier General Eduardo Cesar Lucena Barbosa as commander of the Army Command and General Staff School.

Brigadier General Clovis Jacy Burmann was appointed commander of the ESAO, leaving the command of the 4th Mechanized Cavalry Brigade in Dourados (Mato Grosso do Sul). This command is now being taken over by Brigadier General Yvens Ely Monteiro Marcondes, who is leaving the Department of Inactive and Retired Officers.

Brigadier General Acrisio Figueiredo has been appointed commander of the Airborne Brigade, leaving the command of the 2d Infantry Brigade in Niterio. General Figueiredo is replacing Brigadier General Garrone Romao Velloso. Brigadier General Adriano Aulio Pinheiro da Silva has been appointed commander of the 2d Infantry Brigade. Brigadier General Dickens Ferraz has been appointed commander of the 3d Mechanized Cavalry Brigade, replacing Brigadier General Geise Ferrari. General Leo Ulyssea Lebarbenchon has been appointed commander of the 2d Mechanized Cavalry Brigade in Uruguaiana (Rio Grande do Sul), replacing Brigadier General Fidelis Chaves Silveira.

## ARMED PROCESS PLEDGE TO ABIDE BY CONSTITUTION

PY281534 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] Although conveying a warning to the liberals on the danger of a new offensive of the left, the Army, Navy, and Aeronautics Ministers, General Walter Pires, Admiral Alfredo Karam, and General Delio Jardim de Mattos, respectively, have promised that the Armed Forces will abide by the Constitution in the current political process. This is what the orders of the day issued by the Army, Navy, and Aeronautics ministers contain, marking the 49th anniversary of the communist uprising. They will be read today in all military units throughout the country.

Referring to the victims of the 1935 revolution, the Army minister states: "The commemoration of this date should be seriously mediated on by all Brazilians, especially those ill-advised democrats who, because of forgetfulness, equivocal liberalism, and personal interests have allowed the long-time enemy -- communism -- even through it is outlawed, to subsist, to organize itself, to infiltrate society, and from time to time to try to seize power." In another passage indicating that the left has not changed its methods, Gen Pires states that "in memory of those who had fallen," the Army reaffirms its "unshakeable commitment to preserve democracy as an everlasting source of freedom for Brazil."

Making a similar warning, Navy Minister Karam stated: "In fact, we will honor our dead effectively only if we honor the ideals and the principles they defended to the point of giving their lives for them. If the challenge was great, greater was the bravery of those who had sworn to defend order and the institutions." The aeronautics minister stated: "Let not our words become only a source of memory, a warning, but an invitation to full coexistence in a real liberal democracy."

## ELECTORAL COURT RULES AGAINST PARTY LOYALTY

PY281152 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Once again the Superior Electoral Court [TSE] has made a unanimous decision. No political party can force deputies affiliated with its party to vote for a given candidate. In other words, the party loyalty issue cannot be imposed in the Electoral College and those members registered with the Electoral College can vote freely for the candidate of their choice.

The TSE decision does not mention anything about the resolution issued by the Social Democratic Party National Board meeting which has established as a party guideline that its members must vote for candidate Paulo Maluf.

This decision has been made in answer to a request for Federal Deputy Morton Macedo. In this decision, the TSE has only reconfirmed an earlier decision made in response to an inquiry made by a deputy who supports Maluf.

## LOCAL ORGANIZATION SEEKS VOLUNTEERS FOR NICARAGUA

PY221825 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1414 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 22 Nov (EFE) -- This week the Youth Unifying Movement [Movimiento Unificador de la Juventud -- MUJ] started to recruit in Rio de Janeiro volunteers to fight and work in Nicaragua. Demetrio de Mello, who is responsible for this initiative, today confirmed that 150 interested persons had been interviewed during the past 3 days at the MUJ headquarters.

Orlando Lobo, Nicaraguan consul in Rio de Janeiro, denied any connection with the task of recruiting volunteers to fight in his country, and added that he had learned about this through the advertisement published in the media.

The Sunday, 18 November edition of JORNAL DO BRASIL carried a classified advertisement addressed to "all youths and adults willing to fight in Nicaragua for the rights of the Sandinist people." The advertisement stated that the volunteers should have an updated passport as of the month of December.

The MUJ authorities, installed in a building in the Ipanema neighborhood, in southern Rio de Janeiro, interviewed some 150 persons, 50 of them women. They also received phone calls from people making inquiries from other Brazilian cities.

Consul Lobo asserted that his country does not pay roundtrip fares for revolution supporters.

Mello disclosed that those who are chosen will not receive any sort of salary and that the plan is to send 50 Brazilian volunteers to Nicaragua before the end of December. He also stated that he had met with Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Sandinist junta, and with Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Relations Minister Nora Astorga in Brasilia last week.

Mello asserted that the Brazilian volunteers will be trained by the Sandinist Army and depending on their personal capacities will be assigned either agricultural or defense tasks.

During the interview, candidates are asked about their skill in handguns, the level of education, and their personal health.

## ARRESTS, INCIDENTS CONTINUE UNDER STATE OF SIEGE

### Official on Reserve Call-Up

PY281618 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1548 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Report by Hugo Reyes from La Moneda Palace]

[Text] Assistant Secretary General of Government Colonel Carlos Krumm has announced that the call-up of members of the reserves will include both trained and untrained personnel. He said that the national Mobilization Directorate will issue further details.

Krumm also reported that 428 common criminals are being held in Pisagua and that 98 people have been banished to several areas of the country. He added that there is absolute calm in the country but noted that the people should cooperate in reporting stolen vehicles which are being used by terrorists in criminal activities. Krumm also reported two attacks with explosives: one in La Serena and another in Valparaiso, but gave no further details.

Krumm said that patrol operations are being conducted with air support and that the government will adopt further measures as warranted by circumstances. He also reported that 30 persons were detained for violating curfew regulations.

Krumm praised the cooperation of the people in keeping order despite the fact that certain political sectors wanted them to do otherwise. He said that the press law now in the legislative process is aimed at regulating press activities and reiterated that foreign correspondents will have to renew their credentials.

As far as exiles are concerned, Krumm said that those having no authorization will not be allowed to enter the country.

Commenting on the case of [writer] Enrique Lafourcade, Krumm said the government is unaware of Lafourcade's reasons to travel to Argentina.

### Bombs Explode in Santiago

PY281750 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Report from Santiago by Radio Chilena reporter Nivaldo Fabricio Mochat]

[Text] The Chilean capital was shaken by six bomb explosions yesterday. The official report released by the Carabineros states that these bomb explosions mainly affected electricity pylons. In general, we can say that Santiago is a city occupied by the military, notwithstanding the fact that no major incidents were recorded last night, except for the burning of tires on some streets on the outskirts of the city and helicopters flying at low level which, together with the massive deployment of military forces, have occupied and controlled the entire city.

The most important news refers to incidents occurring yesterday afternoon at the universities, incidents which ended with the withdrawal of students from the university premises in view of police and military warnings that they would enter university grounds. At this moment, incidents are continuing at the engineering school of the University of Chile.

We can say that although this was a day scheduled for a general stoppage, activities developed almost normally. Transport service is operating at 90 or 95 percent, although this can be explained by a communique from the Transport Ministry to all transport owners stating that if a vehicle failed to operate either yesterday or today, it would automatically lose the accident insurance granted by the state. If a vehicle is not operating due to mechanical problems, this must be reported. In any case, what was mostly heard last night was the banging on pots and pans, although it was not as intense as in other protests, and was immediately silenced with shots fired in the air by the military to frighten the demonstrators. The other important fact worth mentioning is the large number of candles which lighted extensive areas on the outskirts of the capital. Let us recall that this type of protest began after the murder of French priest Jarlan in the neighborhood of La Victoria.

This is the most important thing that can be reported at this time: There is one person wounded, a 16-year-old student identified as Erica Sanchez Altamirano, who received a bullet wound on her left arm yesterday at 1900 while she was getting off a bus. As on other occasions, the bullet was fired from an unidentified moving vehicle. This type of event was been repeated several times and has caused the death of dozens of persons during the previous days of protest.

Meanwhile, Pinochet continues his 5-day tour of the north. The most notable thing that happened this week was the demonstration staged against Pinochet by the people of Arica, that is, the hostile manner in which the people of Arica received Captain General Augusto Pinochet. The protests were so intense that the general had to suspend his official activities, including a meal with the community, scheduled for the evening at the Arica casino.

These are the most important things we can report abroad, because we are being affected by censorship, and no one can give any information. We reporters are doing the impossible by filling our newscasts with reports which are not what the Chilean people really need at this moment. I, therefore, want to extend a cordial greeting to all our Argentine colleagues, who through their shortwave radios are reporting to us through the mountains, and we and the Chilean people are attentive to what they tell us.

## Students Capture CNI Agent

PY281643 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 28 Nov (AFP) -- An agent of the Chilean secret police was captured today by students of the University of Chile and immediately submitted to a people's trial inside the engineering school, as verified by AFP correspondents. The agent, who identified himself before hundreds of students as Victor Acuna Diaz, 30 years old, a member of the National Intelligence Center (CNI), was carrying a Luger pistol and CNI credentials. For 1 hour the students interrogated the hooded policeman who was captured near the engineering school, located outside the city limits of Santiago. The agent, who appeared to be very nervous in the hands of his young captors, was later handed over to university authorities who will decide his fate.

## Curfew Violators Arrested

PY281449 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1443 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Report from Radio Nacional in Concepcion]

[Text] The prefecture of Concepcion has released a list of people arrested for curfew violations. The report says that 106 people have been arrested in Concepcion. In another report, the second naval zone has disclosed that 81 people were arrested for curfew violations in Talcahuano.

## Arrests in Punta Arenas

PY281815 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Groups of people who caused disturbances in Punta Arenas have been arrested. We have more details from our office in Punta Arenas.

[Begin report] Four persons, labeled political activists, were arrested late last night for creating disorder, obstructing public order, distributing subversive pamphlets, and burning tires on the streets of Punta Arenas. The people arrested have been identified as Maria Angelica Maldonado Maldonado, 27 year old, living on 235 (Del Muro); Jorge Andrade Zuniga, 21 years old, student of the University of Magallanes, living on 174 Sargento Aldea Street; Rodolfo Rojas Biscuti, 25 years old, television technician, living on 228 Sargento Aldea; and Ariel Ulla Carcamo, 18 yeard old, living on 1339 Santiago Diaz Street. These persons took part in subversive actions in front of the main entrance of the University of Magallanes at 2200 at the intersection of Romulo Correa and Sargento Aldea Streets and in the sector of Playa Norte just after midnight. The four are being held in the headquarters of the first Carabineros precinct of this city, awaiting a decision of the regional intendancy in accordance with legal procedures.

The Carabineros prefect of Magallanes has pointed out that complete calm prevails in this region, and that in the sector of 18 September there were no demonstrations as was the case during previous protests. The prefect reiterated that the preventive measures will continue to be enforced to safeguard public security services and private and public property in view of the possible actions of minority groups which only seek to obstruct order and provoke violence. This is all from Punta Arenas. [end report]

## 13 More Banished

PY282102 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2040 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Thirteen more people have been banished to various places under Decree 4989, which was issued by the Interior Ministry. The National Social Communications Directorate has just reported the names of the banished people. They are: Ivan Aguirre Rojas Genti, banished to La Union; Patricio Francisco Barrios Aldae to Corral; Armando Guerra Cano to Panguipulli; Victor Manuel Menezes Munoz to Futrono; Alejo Jorge Palma Poblete to Paillaco; Pablo Segundo Poblete Aros to Los Lagos; Ernesto Vazquez Villarroel to Corral; Raul Ernesto Arancibia Alfaro to Lanco; Jose Teodoro Breton Fischer to Lago Ranco; Juan de Dios Caro Gonzalez to Futrono; Honorio Dianino Davila Cabezas to Mafil; Drago Lopez Hormazabal to San Jose de la Mariquina; and Vladimir Torres Millar to Rio Bueno.

## Incidents at Universities

PY290206 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2326 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 28 Nov (EFE) -- An unspecified number of persons, approximately 100 according to university student leaders, were arrested today at the University of Santiago and at the eastern campus of Catholic University. The Vicariate of Solidarity of the Santiago Archbishopric has confirmed that writs of habeas corpus have been filed on behalf of 29 students arrested at the University of Santiago. The same sources confirmed that approximately 500 students of the University of Santiago, the third largest metropolitan university, this afternoon demonstrated on the campus and that the demonstration was broken up by Carabineros who used antiriot gear, especially tear gas bombs. In the course of the operation, many persons were arrested, made to board five police buses, and taken to a police station.

At the eastern campus of Catholic University, the police also broke up a group of demonstrators and arrested, according to student leaders, seven students of the schools of Spanish, engineering, and philosophy. During the 48 hours of the protest, the worst clashes both on Tuesday and today took place in the metropolitan universities.

Meanwhile, speaking of reports that international news agencies have filed from Chile concerning the protest, Assistant Secretary General of Government Colonel Carlos Krumm today said: "So far, we have no comments to make. So far, we have seen no inaccurate information." Col Krumm added that "for the time being, the government has not had to clarify any information or had to talk with a correspondent." The same source had stated a few hours before that the government with some concern was watching certain cables that foreign news agencies were sending abroad and that the office of the secretary general of government was closely watching the information which the agencies were sending out. Yesterday afternoon, all correspondents were notified that their journalist credentials that expire on 31 December were null and void and that they should visit the National Social Communications Directorate (Dinacos) as soon as possible to revalidate them. The revalidation began today and the cards submitted were stamped "valid until expiration date," and immediately returned to the foreign correspondents and Chileans who work for international news agencies.

## Incidents in La Victoria

PY290115 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 28 Nov (AFP) -- AFP correspondents were able to ascertain that violent incidents broke out tonight in Santiago when the Carabineros repressed anti-government demonstrators in the workers' neighborhood of La Victoria. During another police operation a Polish and a Chilean priest were arrested in the Pudahuel neighborhood, the Vicariate of Solidarity of the Catholic Church reported.

The demonstrators in La Victoria were erecting barricades of burning tires and shouting slogans against President Augusto Pinochet's military regime at the end of the second day of protest called by the political and labor opposition, which is demanding the reinstatement of democracy. The Carabineros, who were driving buses and armored vehicles fired tear gas bombs and pellets until they finally cleared the barricades after an hour of incidents that left 20 people injured, according to sources of the local parish church in the outskirts of the Chilean capital. The neighborhood, populated by 40,000 workers and unemployed, has become very well known for its protests since mid-1983. During one of these protests, French priest Andre Jarlan died of a gunshot wound on 4 September 1984.

The sources reported that five demonstrators were arrested during tonight's incidents, but official sources have not yet confirmed this report. Neither have the authorities reported the arrest of Polish priest Mariano Mazur Kosiel and Chilean Father Mariano Puga in Pudahuel, west of Santiago.

## Political Leaders on Protest

PY290234 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Report by an unidentified reporter from Santiago]

[Excerpts] The second day of protest that was called by the Chilean opposition did not have much support in Santiago.

The two main reasons are quite obvious: The first is the large military deployment on the streets, especially in the suburbs, which managed to intimidate people; and the second is the opposition's inability to offer a clear-cut alternative to the regime.

Nevertheless, Ricardo Nunez, a leader of the Socialist Bloc, today declared that the protest had more support than could have been expected under the repressive situation. He called on Chileans not to let themselves be intimidated and not to cringe in the struggle against the repressors. He also urged the people to reinvigorate the popular movement to face up to the dictatorship. Nunez anticipated that at least 100 personalities will soon make public a declaration urging that the struggle for democracy and freedom in Chile be maintained.

Furthermore, Patricio Ales, a leader of the Popular Democratic Movement, has said that President Pinochet is ordering the Armed Forces to use repressive measures in order to cover up the failures of his regime. Ales said Pinochet is not capable of governing in normal times and so he is trying to maintain a climate of abnormality.

The Executive Board of Foreign Correspondents in Chile is meeting at this time to study a response to the measures adopted by the Interior Ministry whereby foreign correspondents' press credentials have been temporarily invalidated.

From Santiago de Chile, this was a special report for Radio Nacional of Buenos Aires.

## NEW RULES FOR ADMISSION OF FOREIGNERS PUBLISHED

PY241909 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] The requirements to be met by foreigners for entering and remaining in the country were detailed today in the new regulations for foreigners. They are contained in Interior Ministry Decree No 597, published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The legal document has 11 chapters which include the general rules on entry and permission to stay, vehicle control, prohibitions and impediments for entry. Regarding the last point, it is stated that foreigners who spread or encourage, in speaking, writing, or in any other manner, doctrines which aim at destroying or violently upsetting the social order of the country or its government system are barred from entering the country. Entry is also prohibited for those who are reported to be agitators, and in general for those who commit acts punishable under Chilean law, such as attacking internal and external security or the sovereignty of the nation. Foreigners involved in drug trafficking and smuggling are also prohibited from entering the country.

The second chapter of the decree refers to foreign residents, such as diplomats, contract workers, students, temporary residents, individuals granted political asylum, [plane and ship] crews, and to permanent residence permits for foreigners in the country. The third chapter explains the requirements, documents and permits for [word indistinct], and the fourth chapter deals with the identity card and registration for foreigners. The fifth chapter gives rules for departure and reentry, the sixth explains procedures, and the seventh gives details on refusals and cancellations.

## M-19 MEMBERS ARRESTED FOR WEAPONS POSSESSION

PA240320 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Jose Antonio Navarro Wolff, Alfonso Jakim, and Luis Fernando Chara Lara, three guerrillas belonging to the 19 April Movement, M-19, who were arrested early this morning by Bogota police officers, will be arraigned before a military judge. In the next few hours the judge will decide whether to press charges against them or to release them unconditionally.

The M-19 militants, who are now detained at F-2 headquarters, were arrested at 0140 this morning at 64th Street and 5th Highway in the Chapinero neighborhood. Apparently, they were arrested for violating Decree No 1032 of 1 May 1984 that pertains to the state of siege. In other words, Navarro Wolff and his companions were carrying firearms in violation of the state of siege provisions.

### M-19 Issues Communique

PA250147 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] There has continued to be disillusionment in circles of the M-19 over the arrest of three of the organization's members: Jose Antonio Navarro Wolff, Alfonso Jakim Gutierrez, and Luis Fernando Chara, who were taken to the Modelo Jail after they were found bearing weapons that are strictly Armed Forces issue. Today, the M-19 issued Communique No 3 stating that it will not allow the peace process to be used for entrapment and adding that the Colombian peace process has been jeopardized by the arrest of the three M-19 leaders.

In the communique, the M-19 insists that a special meeting of the National Dialogue Commission be convened, a request which was supported by the People's Liberation Army, EPL, which has also charged that the authorities have failed to comply with the terms of the truce agreed upon by the government and the guerrillas.

### M-19, EPL Call for Meeting

PA241520 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1017 GMT 24 Nov 84

[By Margarita Meza]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 24 Nov (EFE) -- The rebel M-19 has decided to continue negotiations with the government despite the arrest of one of its leaders, but has urgently called a meeting of the National Dialogue Commission.

The M-19 national command reported in a communique that "the M-19 reiterates its willingness to work for peace and its commitment with the national dialogue efforts, hence it is calling an extraordinary meeting of the dialogue commission."

The armed group's pronouncement came in the wake of the arrest by the Bogota Police of Antonio Jose Navarro Wolff, member of the M-19 supreme command and spokesman to the National Dialogue Commission, and of Antonio Jakim and Luis Hernando Chara Lara. The members of the M-19 command were arrested in the Colombian capital while traveling in a vehicle in which a .38-caliber pistol with six rounds of ammunition were found.

"The gravity of the incident escapes no one, because it has a negative effect on the peace process that is under way, where they have a fundamental and protagonist role representing our organization," states the M-19 command communique demanding the release of its arrested members.

Meanwhile, from the city of Cali in the western part of the country, Andres Almarales, spokesman for the guerrilla organization, said that "we do not like it and it bothers us to see how two commanders of the importance of these companeros are being treated." Almarales reiterated that his guerrilla group will continue the dialogue while Commander Vera Grabe told EFE from Bogota that contacts are under way with the government and with the Peace and Dialogue Commission because "it is necessary to get a prompt solution to the situation of our companeros, as it is a political problem."

Meanwhile, the People's Liberation Army (EPL), another of the guerrilla groups that signed the cease-fire, also convoked the National Dialogue Commission, through a communique, to "discuss the violations of the agreements and the political guarantees for national dialogue." The EPL announced that it will offer evidence and arguments before the commission of the "systematic violations on the part of the government of the cease-fire and the campaign of persecution against our organizations," after the group withdrew from the national dialogue alluding to these reasons.

### Communists Express Concern

PA251946 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] The Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] has stated that the withdrawal of the EPL and the M-19 from the National Dialogue Commission is a source of concern. The absence of the Colombian Communist Party-Marxist Leninist faction -- or EPL -- and of the M-19 are a source of concern for those interested in the national policy of peace and democratic opening. This statement was made by Congressman Hernando Hurtado.

Mr Hurtado said that the PCC will make every effort to establish contact with the EPL and the M-19 to urge them to rejoin the commission in order not to defeat the democratization process.

The M-19 withdrew from the commission after the arrest of three of its leaders who were found in possession of a revolver of a type used only by the Armed Forces.

## GROUP OCCUPIES U.S. NEWS AGENCY OFFICE IN BOGOTA

PA291205 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] This afternoon, about 100 poor residents of Zipaquira peacefully occupied the U.S. news agency UNITED PRESS in northern Bogota to demand solutions to several community problems. According to the news agency, they are also demanding the release of three members of the guerrilla 19 April Movement who were recently arrested for illegal possesion of weapons. They also demand the presence of a government official to discuss their needs relating to land titles, the improvement of the adueduct, and the reopening of the Alcalis fertilizer company in Zipaquira.

Police are surrounding the building that also houses the UN office in Colombia whose employees have been unable to leave the premises.

## BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA -- President Belisario Betancur has appointed Abelardo Duarte Sotelo as Colombia's ambassador to Nicaragua. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Nov 84 p 5 B PA]

AMBASSADOR TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC -- Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo has sworn in Jaime Pava Navarro as new Colombian ambassador to the Dominican Republic. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Nov 84 p 6 A PA]

## STATE ORDERS TEXACO TO PAY ROYALTIES IN CASH

PA282113 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Dr Fernando Santos Alvite, Ecuadoran under secretary of natural resources and energy, has announced that oil royalties paid by Texaco, which is a partner in a consortium with the Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], will now be paid in cash instead of in crude oil as in the past.

He said: In keeping with the hydrocarbon law, we have ordered Texaco to pay royalties in cash instead of in crude oil. The official said that the oil quota was being received up to a few days ago, but had not been marketed. It will now be Texaco's responsibility to sell that oil in the foreign market. Santos added that this and other measures that have been adopted have spared the country from storage problems and operational paralyzations. The under secretary confirmed that Ecuador continues to negotiate its oil at the official rate of $27.50 per barrel.

The royalties are revenues gained by the state in cash or in kind for the right to exploit hydrocarbon resources granted to Texaco. CEPE holds a majority share of 62.5 percent of the consortium's stocks. Therefore, CEPE is entitled to the same proportion of oil that constitutes the basis of state exports that will continue to be made.

## TWO ITALIAN PRIESTS ARRAIGNED FOR SUBVERSION

PA281523 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Ecuadoran authorities have arraigned two Italian priests of the (Gambodian) community on charges of subverting public order and engaging in political activities. There is an official request to expel the two priests.

The information on the arrest warrant against the Italian priests, (Guiliano Osbailoti) and (Graziano Masoff), was obtained from the Esmeraldas governor. Their actual arrests were not carried out at the request of the apostolic nuncio.

According to the governor, the residents of Cojimies, north of Manabi near Esmeraldas, charged that the two priests were involved in subversive activities and attacked the current political system, which probably gave rise to their arraignment.

The Criminal Investigations Service has reported that the two priests were openly involved in a campaign against the municipal authorities in Muisne, as well as other regional and national authorities, and also supported the armed struggle in Nicaragua and El Salvador. It added that for 5 years the priests headed a farm organization called (Ocame), the purpose of which is to provide credit and advice to the rural sector on the marketing of farm products.

According to other information received by the Esmeraldas governor from the inhabitants of Muisne, the two priests trained local residents in guerrilla tactics and provided lodging at the church for those attending [classes at] (Ocame). The priests, participation in politics was evident, particularly in the last elections when they openly supported the candidacy of the leftist Broad Front, the reports said.

## FEBRES ON OPPOSITION'S 'DESTRUCTIVE CRITICISM'

PA280310 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero has accused the opposition of engaging in obstructionism and destructive criticism that transgress the laws and harm the principles and rules that serve as a basis of the Ecuadoran state. Speaking at a solemn session of the Duale Town Council yesterday, the head of state said that being close to Daule's inhabitants means experiencing Ecuador's reality at close range, sharing experiences with the men and women of Ecuador, which, regretfully, has deviated from its true vocation and must now retrace its steps, basing its grandeur and capacity on the fertility of its soil, the bountifulness of its crops, and the labor of its people.

He said: These years of absurdity have left you on the fringes of development and placed you in a situation that we intend to remedy immediately on the basis of the right you have earned by contributing to the nation's economy through your products, which have a direct impact on the family breadbasket and will turn you into big earners of foreign exchange. This will in turn contribute to the nation's economic recovery and guarantee the future of Ecuador, which cannot be dependent on passing and volatile wealth.

Febres Cordero noted that the government was aware of the challenge when it assumed responsibility for rebuilding Ecuador but trusted that reconstruction could be attained by funneling credits to the farming sectors, improving the prices of products, building roads, and providing technical assistance to agriculture, thereby improving services, improving the education of their children, and putting their potential to better use.

## RECONSTRUCTION FRONT CRITICIZES PROGRESSIVE BLOC

PA282140 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Political parties and independent groups that make up the National Reconstruction Front have issued a manifesto to the country in which they state that the persistent Progressive Bloc attitudes represent an open conspiracy against the country's democratic stability and respect for the Republic's Constitution. They clearly show the antidemocratic and unconstitutional inclination of those who advocate that kind of behavior.

The manifesto stated that a document, which was approved by Progressive Bloc members of the Congress' Multiparty Commission in charge of collecting observations about the organic draft bill on legislative duties, deserves the most vigorous censure and angry rejection by deputies not committed to the Progressive Bloc.

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Mario Rivadeneira has presented his credentials as New Ecuadoran ambassador to the United States. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Nov 84 PA]

HYDROCARBON RESERVES -- Fernando Santos, under secretary of natural resources and energy, has reported that Ecuador's proven hydrocarbon reserves amount to 1.1 billion barrels. In a lecture before an economists association, Santos said that fuel subsidies amount to approximately $140 million a year. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Nov 84 PA]

## TWO BOMBS EXPLODE AT U.S.-PERUVIAN CULTURAL CENTER

PY291044 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0315 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 28 Nov (EFE) -- Police sources have reported that two bombs exploded today at the U.S.-Peruvian Cultural Institute in Lima, causing considerable damage but no casualties. The sources added that three unidentified individuals threw the bombs at the institute, located in downtown Lima, when many students were there. The attack coincides with the declaration of a 30-day state of emergency throughout the country. The measure is the government response to a 24-hour strike called for 29 November by the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers (CGTP), which has a communist leaning.

The strike has not received the support of the other three labor organizations, such as the Peruvian Confederation of Workers (CPT), which is controlled by the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance of a social democratic leaning, a confederation which, together with the CGTP, has the largest membership.

## STRIKE CALL LEADS TO 30-DAY STATE OF EMERGENCY

PY281553 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1537 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 28 Nov (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government has declared a state of emergency throughout Peru for 30 days. Thus all individual guarantees have been suspended. The government enforced this measure because of the national strike that has been called for 29 November by the communist central union.

According to the government decree, the measure is being implemented "to safeguard the life of persons, public order, and socioeconomic development" as well as "to guarantee domestic order."

### CGTP To Go Ahead With Strike

PY282348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2312 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 28 Nov (AFP) -- Valentin Pacho, secretary general of the CGTP, this afternoon stated that the general strike slated for tomorrow will take place despite the state of emergency decreed by the government.

The union leader said that the 24-hour strike order issued by the leaders of the communist labor confederation will be obeyed by the main labor unions, including those who do not belong to the CGTP, and the peasant unions. Pacho said that the state of emergency and the suspension of individual guarantees proves that the government knows we are right but does not have any idea how to solve our problems or satisfy our demands.

## BELAUNDE MEETS WITH NON-STRIKING LABOR LEADERS

PY281555 Lima Televisora Lima in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] President Belaunde Terry this afternoon at Government House met with the leaders of the three main labor unions that will not join the strike ordered by the CGTP.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What is the conclusion of this meeting, Mr Cruzado?

[Cruzado] The meeting was very edifying. President Belaunde listened to all the proposals made by the Democratic Union Front [Frente Sindical Democratico], which is made up of the Confederation of Peruvian Workers (CTP), the Federation of Workers of the Peruvian Revolution (CTRP), the National Labor Confederation (CNT), and the two Peruvian transportation federations that have promised to contribute to a transfer of political power within the guidelines of a democratic government.

The president has promised to study the possibility of including the transportation sector workers in the social security system as well as a realistic minimum wage and other issues that have to be debated by Congress. He can, in his role as head of state, urge Congress to approve them rapidly. These are the cases of the social security law, work stability, and the workers bank, which are some of the issues mentioned in the document we gave him.

[Reporter] Then you are satisfied with your meeting with the president?

[Cruzado] Well, the least we can expect is that the president will talk with the workers, because that is a healthy and important sign. We will be more satisfied when the president attends to our demands.

[Reporter] Then, the strike will not take place if you do not obey it?

[Cruzado] I believe that we cannot obey a strike that we have not ordered. We cannot play second fiddle to an organization that does not respect its commitments.

From the union viewpoint and the viewpoint of our demands, we would have preferred to hold a national protest. Unfortunately, this did not happen because the CGTP has not met its signed commitment with us, and that is the main reason for....

[Reporter interrupting] A few minutes before meeting with the president, Mayor Alfonso Barrantes Lingan was there with him. Do you know what they spoke about?

[Cruzado] No, we know nothing about it. However, the president is free to receive representatives from all parties. That is why he received Barrantes, since he is a presidential candidate besides being the mayor of Lima. [end recording]

## BRIEFS

CSSR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Yesterday, President Belaunde Terry received the credentials of Vasil Mochnac, new CSSR ambassador to Peru. [Summary] [Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0619 GMT 22 Nov 84 PY]

## LEFTIST PARTIES MAKE GAINS IN SENATE, CHAMBER

PY282132 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpts] List 99 headed by Hugo Batalla, who ran for a seat in the Senate, was the most voted for in the elections, according to an Interior Ministry communique released a few minutes ago. The communique says that List 99 obtained 125,011 votes, which puts it ahead of the W List of the National Party and List 85 of the Colorado Party. The Broad Front coalition has again increased its legislative seats in comparison to the 1971 elections. After the first vote tally by lists in the national elections, the following results were released:

The Broad Front coalition obtained 6 senators and 21 deputies, which increases its seats from the 5 and 18, respectively, it won in the 1971 elections. The Colorado Party, the winner in the recent elections, has obtained the same number of seats as in 1971: 13 senators and 41 deputies. The National Party had 12 senators and 40 deputies in 1971; in Sunday's elections it lost 1 senator and 5 deputies. In conclusion, the Civic Union, which could be considered the heir of the Christian Radical Union, did not have any seats at the 1971 elections while now it has two deputies.

## NAVY CHIEF PLEASED WITH ELECTION RESULTS

PY290248 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The Armed Forces High Command is in the hands of the new president who will be installed on 1 March. This was stated by Navy Commander in Chief Vice Admiral Rodolfo Invidio, who added that the president will decide whether we will retain our posts. Concerning the results of the elections, the Navy commander pointed out that he was very happy with the massive turnout and moved by the example given to the Americas of an election held in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. Vice Adm Invidio said that the future of our fatherland is in the hands of the recognized parties, but refused to say whether the elections were held in keeping with the agreement reached at the Naval Club. However, he remarked that the people lent their support to those who participated in a dialogue imposed by the circumstances and to those who understood the spirit of the Armed Forces.

## SUPREME COURT ANNULS FERREIRA'S INDICTMENT

PY282224 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2147 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Nov (EFE) — The Uruguayan Supreme Court of Justice today annulled the indictment of Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who was arrested on 16 June this year upon his return after 11 years in exile. Ferreira Aldunate was being tried for several severe civilian crimes and the Supreme Court stated that it had no jurisdiction over a minor military crime which does not preclude release on bail. The Supreme Court, made up of five civilian and two military justices, ruled against the indictment four to three. As to the crime against the morale of the Armed Forces, a purely military crime, Ferreira will have to be tried by a criminal judge and a military prosecutor, according to the Supreme Court ruling.

Taking the rulings on similar cases as precedents, Wilson Ferreira's release could take a few days longer, because the period of preventive custody is longer than usual.

Wilson Ferreira's lawyers are getting ready to submit pleas for the release of the defendant to the military court now that the Supreme Court of Justice has ruled that the politician was not guilty of high treason by engaging in opposition activities during his 11 years in exile.

## FOREIGN MINISTER ON SHLAUDEMAN VISIT, CONTADORA

PA282148 Rome IPS in Spanish 0404 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Caracas, 27 Nov (VENPRES) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul said here today that Contadora is an important instrument in the search for peace, but it has no miraculous powers. He added that only to the extent that its efforts coincide with the political determination of the countries that are either directly or indirectly involved, can it culminate in something specific.

"To pretend that a stable and lasting peace in Central America can be achieved behind the superpowers' backs is mere science fiction," he stressed.

The official thus answered a question about an assertion by Harry Shlaudeman, the special U.S. ambassador for Central America, who said here yesterday that "Contadora by itself cannot resolve the Central American crisis."

According to the minister, Shlaudeman came to Caracas to inform President Jaime Lusinchi about advances in the direct negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua, which have been under way in Manzanillo. Concerning this, he indicated that the talks held in Manzanillo not only do not contradict the Contadora effort, they are being held within the framework of the Contadora effort and at its initiative. He added that "certain security issues can be more sincerely discussed in a bilateral relationship than within a multilateral framework."

## ESPIONAGE DETECTED AT JUSTICE MINISTER'S OFFICE

PA211937 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 10 Nov 84 p D 18

[Text] A new espionage system, this time using modern and sophisticated equipment, has been discovered at the office of Justice Minister Manzo Gonzalez.

As we recall, a few days after he took office in February, Minister Manzo Gonzalez discovered that all his telephone lines were tapped. The resulting investigation revealed that the ministry's internal and external calls were being intercepted.

Yesterday, when asked if the telephone spying had stopped, Minister Manzo Gonzalez told us that it has continued through an electronic system installed in one of the buildings near his office, located on Francisco Solano Lopez Avenue, Sabana Grande. Technicians periodically inspect the minister's office with special equipment, and 1 week ago they detected a new electronic espionage system. Minister Manzo Gonzalez himself heard some voices through the scanning equipment, voices of persons interested in recording his telephone conversations. However, it has not been possible to determine the exact location of the equipment used for the espionage since there are numerous buildings in the area. Nonetheless, State Security has continued with the investigation in an attempt to uncover the persons interested in spying on Minister Jose Manzo Gonzalez.

## DE LA MADRID MEETS WITH OPPOSITION PRT LEADERS

FL281326 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2335 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has received top leaders of the opposition Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT), of Trotskiyist tendency, in a private audience. The meeting took palce as part of a series respectful a and cordial dialogues between the Mexican president and leaders of registered Mexican political parties. At the meeting, the Mexican president and the PRT leaders exchanged opinions on aspects of several problems facing the country. The PRT group included Ricardo Pascoe, Edgar Sanchez, and Margarito Montes, the party's main leaders.

In the past few days, De la Madrid has met with leaders of the National Action Party (conservative), the Popular Socialist Party (Marxist), the Mexican Democratic Party (extreme right), the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (Marxist-Leninist), and the Socialist Workers Party (Marxist). The president was accompanied in the meeting by Secretary of Government Manuel Bartlett Diaz.

## SILVA HERZOG ON MEXICAN-BCIE COOPERATION ACCORD

FL231954 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 23 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico has called upon the governments attending the coming Cartagena meeting to grant Central America additional resources to induce economic growth and to help achieve lasting peace. At the signing of an agreement between the Mexican Government and the Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE] assigning resources for carrying out projects to strengthen the process of integration in Central America, Mexican Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog said the agreement will promote greater and better development of the Central American region. He added that the agreement is also a challenge to Mexican enterprises to consolidate their participation in foreign markets, and favors trade between Central America and Mexico by creating a financial instrument that makes it possible to carry out projects of mutual interest. Silva Herzog said this agreement on joint participation is another example of what we must and can do in a crisis: Find solutions that depend more on ourselves and not on others.

## FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET WITH SPAIN'S GONZALEZ

FL270224 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0156 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor will travel to Madrid, Spain, this Friday [words indistinct] on a working visit during which he will meet with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. In the confirmation issued of Sepulveda Amor's trip, the Mexican Foreign Relations Ministry said the official will participate in the annual meeting of the joint Spanish-Mexican Commission, which meets alternately in the two countries. During his 3-day visit the Mexican foreign relations minister will also meet with his Spanish counterpart, Fernando Moran.

## PSUM LEADER ON RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

FL281546 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2155 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, a leader of the United Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM], has said that the Mexican Government should take a more active role in the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran conflicts.

On arriving in Mexico City from Managua, where he had met with Sandinist junta members on strengthening ties between the PSUM and the Nicaraguan Government, the socialist leader said that East-West relations were not at stake in the Central American conflict, but rather relations within all of Latin America. He said that because of this,it is necessary to strengthen both Mexico and the Contadora Group's foreign policies to achieve stability in Central America. Although results of the work carried out by the foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama have not been spectacular, the very presence of the group has avoided the conflict becoming regionalized, Rincon Gallardo underscored.

On the relevant role played by Mexico in Contadora, he said that relations between Mexico and Nicaragua were excellent. He added that the present situation in Nicaragua was alarming, because there still exists the possibility of a U.S. invasion.

## U.S. ENVOY SEEN AS UNPERTURBED OVER CRITICISM

PA241517 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 19 Nov 84 pp 1, 6

["Political Pulse" column by Francisco Cardenas Cruz]

[Text] For more than a year, but more markedly during the past few months, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico John Gavin has been accused of meddling in our country's internal affairs and of holding frequent meetings with leaders and municipal officials of the National Action Party [PAN] and with clergymen. The president of the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI], a secretary of state, senators, and deputies have harshly criticized the attitude of the former actor, now turned diplomat. Yet his attitude has not changed. What is worse, he has not returned to his country as he should, if only because of the patent unease he has caused. He remains here, unconcerned by all of this.

Gavin responds to any criticism with defiance. He dismisses any charges against him as "absurd," and demands proof that he is indeed meddling in local affairs, while boasting that no one can produce such proof. His arrogance increased after the U.S. State Department officially denied that its ambassador was overstepping his duties. It also increased when the statement by PRI President Adolfo Lugo Verduzco on 19 September in Guadalajara calling Gavin "imprudent" was not followed by official action, as many thought it would be. More emboldened since then, Gavin has continued to travel around the country to meet with clergymen and PAN leaders and mayors. He has also met with governors who are playing into his hands. Every time he returns to his country to attend some function, he takes the opportunity to reply to those who criticize him in Mexico. However, the complaints about the U.S. ambassador are continuing. In his 9 November appearance before the Chamber of Deputies, Tourism Secretary Antonio Enriquez Savignac levied another complaint against Gavin. He criticized Gavin for warning U.S. citizens to be very careful when traveling to Mexico by road, due to frequent holdups. This warning has naturally caused a marked decrease in the flow of U.S tourists. Time and again Gavin scorns criticism and persists in his attitude. He states that he will not be "anyone's scapegoat" or "whipping boy," that no one can accuse him of breaking any of our country's laws, that he will remain here until next year, and that he will do his best to see that relations between the United States and Mexico "improve continuously."

## TRADE EDUCATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CUBA

### Accord To Regulate Trade

FL220320 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0055 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- After inaugurating the third meeting of the working group from Mexico and Cuba's Foreign Trade Ministries, the two countries today signed here an accord which will regulate bilateral trade relations.

Mexico's Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez Cervantes said that the ample use of exchanging trade delegations between the two countries indicates the possibility of increasing economic ties. He said the increase in trade levels and bilateral cooperation between Mexico and Cuba would result in improving life for the people of both nations.

Cuba's Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Alberto Betancourt Roa said the present trade balance favored Mexico, and that they would try to make this more balanced. The Cuban official emphasized the necessity of reaching a partial agreement on a Latin American integration association, which would increase Cuban exports to Mexico. Betancourt Roa added that topics under discussion at the meeting included the development of bilateral trade, rules on signing a partial accord between the two countries, promoting trade, and the maritime transportation situation between Cuba and Mexico.

### Postgraduates to Study in Cuba

PL232336 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Tlaxcala, Mexico, 23 Nov (NOTIMEX) — Cuba's Ministry of Higher Education and the Autonomous University of Tlaxcala today signed an agreement where students from this state will be able to do postgraduate work in Cuba. It was reported that the Cuban Government was promoting this type of program at several Mexican universities in order to increase Cuba's tourism and cultural activities. At the signing of the accord, the Cuban ministry's postgraduate studies director, Andres Huerta Lorenzo, said that literacy was part of the cultural revolution, and to better carry out this effort, all possible financial support was needed. Huerta Lorenzo said that it was possible to have a completely literate nation, and noted that in 1980 all Cuban workers had attained a sixth grade education, and that by 1985 everyone would have attained at minimum a ninth grade education.

## CREDIT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE FOR METRO

FL271648 Mexico City Notimex in Spanish 2130 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Nov (NOTIMEX) — The Finance and Public Credit Secretariat (SHCP) announced today that Mexico and France have signed a credit agreement for 520 million French francs ($55 million) for the construction of the fourth stage of the Mexico City Metro. Equivalent to 11 billion Mexican pesos, the credit will also be used to finance an industrial fishing project in the port of Manzanillo. The loan agreement was signed by Jose Angel Gurria Trevino, SHCP public credit director, and Jean Claude Trichet, assistant director the French Treasury.

## INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HUNGARY, FRG

FL271356 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0240 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Nov (NOTIMEX) — A Mexican delegation today left for Hungary and West Germany to visit automotive installations, set up technology exchanges, and study the possibilities of buying production technology. The Industry, Mines, and Parastate Industry Secretariat announced that the Mexican delegation is headed by Mario Barrero Perera under secretary of the parastate industry for the transformation of Mexico. Barrero said Mexican industry is attempting to increase automotive production, especially in the field of public transportation systems, through exchanges and through the purchase of foreign technology. The Mexican delegation traveled on a regular commercial flight.

## HUNGARY'S KAPLAR ON HEALTH, EDUCATION COOPERATION

FL222346 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2000 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 22 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Hungary's Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Kaplar has said that Mexico and Hungary will cooperate in the fields of health, education, and the manufacturing of urban buses. He said that in the agreements issued from the fourth intergovernmental meeting between the two countries, agreement had been reached to continue the technical agricultural advising which the Agrober Company conducts in Mexico. Kaplar said the details of the joint cooperation plans between the two countries would be finished in December, and added that if the agreement on manufacturing buses was signed this year, between 1,200 and 1,600 units could be jointly produced each year starting in 1986.

## YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES TRADE, COOPERATION

FL281854 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 27 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Yugoslav Ambassador to Mexico Branko Babic has said Mexico and Yugoslavia will increase trade to $100 million. The diplomat said trade had fallen because of the economic crisis that has been facing both countries for 3 years and which forced his country to reduce its imports of Mexican oil in the last 2 years. Branko Babic said that Mexican-Yugoslav relations are positive and that the two countries have much in common because they have both achieved a medium level of development. The Yugoslav ambassador announced that in the area of technical exchange, there are several cooperation projects between the two countries. Among these is a support project for Yugoslavia in maritime oil exploration. He also siad that there are joint companies in the electrical and argoindustrial industries in Mexico.

## GDR AMBASSADOR NAUMANN LECTURES ON NUCLEAR WAR

FL242120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0355 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The GDR ambassador to Mexico, Joachim Naumann, said here today that limited nuclear war is a very dangerous dream. During a lecture he gave in the Matias Romero Diplomatic Studies Institute of the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations, the GDR diplomat said that, if under present world conditions a war were to break out, all continents would be drawn in and, in the war, all types of weapons, including the most cruel, would be used. He said military doctrine based on the possibility of winning an atomic war and justifying a first nuclear strike are inhuman and criminal. He said the GDR is located in the center of Europe, on the line separating the two great world powers and the most powerful military coalitions of our time. Any change in the [political] climate, whether in world politics or European politics, is registered along that line as if it were a barometer. The policy of confrontation and superarming has led to the deployment of a generation of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. There are now three batteries of Pershing II missiles on 27 ramps in the FRG and 2 complexes of 16 cruise missiles each in Great Britain and Italy, he said. This deployment of arms in Western Europe is the expression of the publicly manifested intention, expressed repeatedly, to carry out a nuclear confrontation in Europe and achieve strategic military supremacy, he said. He stressed the fact that the socialist nations maintain that if measures are adopted that lead to the dismantling of the missiles already installed, we would simultaneously take steps to suspend countermeasures. We have learned the lessons of history, and the position of the GDR is known: It is better to negotiate ten times than to shoot once, he explained. He said relations between the GDR and Mexico are a valuable example of friendly, fruitful cooperation between nations with different social systems.

## STRIKE AGAINST TAX LAW EXTENDED 48 HOURS

### Cocina Sponsors March

PA282206 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] This afternoon, a large crowd participated in the march sponsored by the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization, Cocina, to protest the recently adopted fiscal measures and to present other demands.

The march left the Republic of Venezuela School at approximately 1600. After covering a short stretch of Justo Arosemena Avenue, the march continued along Central Avenue until reaching the Legislative Palace, where a rally was to be held and a commission of Cocina leaders was to meet with legislators appointed to listen to Cocina's demands regarding Law No 46, which President Nicolas Ardito Barletta has promised to replace with other fiscal measures as alternative solutions to the present crisis.

Participating in this afternoon's march, which is still under way along the main avenue of the capital, are teachers, doctors, businessmen, professionals, students, laborers, white collar workers, housewives, and persons from all social classes. The final dstination of the march being staged by Cocina, an organization of dozens of professional and businessmen associations, is the Legislative Palace, where the group will present its demands.

During the rally, Cocina leaders announced that the present strike will be extended for 48 hours to demand that the government respond to Cocina's four major demands. These demands are: a purge of the public administration; the recovery of embezzled funds; the appointment of a national comptroller and attorney general from a list of three candidates submitted by Cocina; and an audit of the National Defense Forces' spending. Cocina stated that it will not accept any new tax law until the government replies to its demands. Meanwhile the crowd called for a general strike.

### Businessmen Support March

PA282206 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Nov 84 p 1 A

[By Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Excerpts] Openly supporting the struggle being waged by the Cocina, private enterprise sectors agreed yesterday to stop work and close down factories and commercial outlets beginning at noon today to support the "great civic march" that will start at 1500 this afternoon at the Republic of Venezuela School.

Organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture of Panama, the Panamanian Industrialists Union (SIP), and the Panamanian Association of Business Executives (APEDE), among others, decided yesterday, in their respective general assemblies, to oppose the unexpected and surprising announcement made by the leaders of the National Council of Private Enterprises (CONEP) last Sunday night following President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's message to the nation.

In a manifesto to the country, the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture of Panama, wishing to defend the country's best interests, decided to join Cocina because of the trying times that the country is experiencing as a result of the "unconsulted Law 46 of 1984."

In view of this, the chamber urged all of its members and businessmen in general to "close down on Tuesday, 27 November beginning at 1200 and to unite with their workers in the great national march to repudiate Law 46, which will start at 1500 at the Republic of Venezuela School."

In a communique, APEDE also called on all of its associates to stop work today, Tuesday 27 November, starting at noon, "so they, together with all the country's active forces, can join the great march which will start at 1500 at the Republic of Venezuela School and proceed to the Legislative Palace to demand the annulment of the disastrous Law 46, and the implementation of measures that will put a stop to administrative ineptitude and corruption."

Yesterday afternoon, the SIP General Assembly approved a manifesto to the country to state publicly its decision to suspend working activities today, 27 November, at 1200 and to urge participation in the march that will take place today at 1500 and will be directed toward the Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace with the purpose of supporting the annulment of Law 46, better known as the 7 percent law, which "hits the Panamanian people hard and will push the country into an economic recession of incalculable consequences."

The SIP requested a public and detailed explanation from the president of the Republic on the earnings, expenses, and investment budgets for the years 1984, 1985, and 1986, as well as "a clear definition of the goals and guidelines of current negotiations concerning the national debt."

According to the Panamanian industrialists, the annulment of Law 46 must be accompanied by a commitment by the president of the Republic, all of his ministers, and advisers, and public administration in general, "to eliminate contraband and corruption, effectively clean up government affairs, guarantee an honest handling of the people's money, and eliminate the heavy burden that sinecures and unnecessary appointments imposed upon national and municipal entities."

The SIP made clear that the government must understand that a very important part of the commitment to annul Law 46 must be "a true and real consultation with all sectors and an active participation by them in designing an autonomous political and fiscal policy, rather than one imposed by the World Bank and the IMF, as is the case of Law 46." The SIP also demanded broad participation in designing an industrial development policy that "takes into consideration our particular characteristics and realities."

## Doctors Join Strike, March

PA262318 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Nov 84 p 1 A

[Text] In a communique entitled "The Cocina is Burning," the National Medical Negotiating Commission [Comision Medica Negociadora Nacional] (Comenenal) has announced that it has found itself in urgent need of declaring a 48-hour strike that represents, among other things, "not offering routine medical treatment at both state and private levels on Monday, 26, and Tuesday, 27 November 1984."

Comenenal, an organization that includes all medical sectors, has asked all professionals working at medical institutions to cooperate to "succeed in achieving our purposes." Comenenal has asked patients to be understanding and not to seek medical treatment unless it is an emergency. The organization has also invited the national community to "accompany us in the great march to be held on Tuesday, 27 November 1984, at 1500. The march will begin at the Republic of Venezuela School."

Likewise, the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, and Cattle in Penonome has urged the businessmen of that city to support the general strike called for today "if the president of the Republic does not abolish Law 46."

## CNTP SAYS FISCAL LAWS IMPOSED BY IMF, WORLD BANK

PA260230 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Nov 84 p 1 D

[Communique issued by the National Central Organization of Panamanian Workers, (CNTP); date not given]

[Text] The CNTP addresses its affiliate organizations to clarify its position concerning two problems actually affecting and holding the attention of the popular sectors, particularly the organized workers of the nation. We refer to the recently adopted so-called "urgent" economic and fiscal measures and the intended reforms to the Labor Code. Both measures are the result of the presumptions of the World Bank and the IMF in their determination to halt the economic development of the dependent nations and to avert the crisis of the capitalist system at the expense of our peoples. In that respect, the capitalist developed nations agree with the aspirations of the native oligarchies, which constantly pressure national governments to accept and implement their demands, which mean greater sacrifices by and deprivations for the working class and the forsaken sectors.

In Panama, we are undergoing a sort of counterreform to the reforms and changes fostered by General Omar Torrijos Herrera in the revolutionary process. It is being implied that it is up to private enterprises to solve the current problems of the Panamanian society. The revolutionary process had illustrated and put into practice the principle of diversification of property into state social property and private property. In practice, the government of President Nicolas Ardito Barletta is following the instructions and pressures of the World Bank and the IMF; it intends to discourage the state enterprises, and its support of cooperatives and peasant settlements is neither fluid nor consistent.

The recently adopted so-called "urgent" economic and fiscal measures clearly indicate the intention of abandoning the multisectorial economic development models promoted by the Torrijist process to return to individualistic economic schemes, where private enterprise maintains absolute predominance. This conforms to Reagan's economic policy, which denies credit for development in favor of loans to be used directly on the balance of payments and the external debt. In other words, international banking is giving credit only to increase the external debt, not to build up development structures. This favors the U.S. economy in the short term, while further ruining the economies of developing nations.

That is why the organized workers must reject the so-called "urgent" economic and fiscal measures, because at the same time that they ask Panamanians "to tighten their belts" they expand and widen the belts of the Yankee empire and the native oligarchy, who are deprived of nothing and do not share in any sacrifice. With that attitude, they are also flagrantly violating the canal treaties.

Furthermore, there is an intention to modify or reform the Labor Code, which was also adopted at the start of the revolutionary process. It is like a furious attitude of revenge for all the advances and social progress made by the forsaken sectors and the organized class. General Torrijos entrusted the workers with defense of the 1972 Labor Code. We have defended it and shall continue to do so. That is why we are firmly determined to prevent any modification to it; least of all in the hasty fashion attempted earlier this month.

We suggest that the "urgent" economic and fiscal laws, as well as the Labor Code issue, be brought up for national debate or consultation, as provided by our Constitution. We are all concerned about the great national problems; we must all be consulted, and together we must talk to find the best solution for the historic time we are facing. Neither the World Bank, the IMF, nor the Reagan administration has any right to impose on us ruinous decisions bringing negative economic, social, and cultural effects.

Together, in a national debate or dialogue, we must find in consensus the proper solution to the difficult situation affecting the nation, without necessarily making of this emergency an instrument whereby the rich may become richer and the workers and forsaken sectors made to carry the load of the economic and social crisis created by a system based on a selfish and inhumane private enterprise.

[Signed] Jose M. Mena, secretary general; Rigoberto A. Diaz G., secretary of defense and collective mediation

## CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY SUPPORTS CIVIL PROTEST

PA262203 Panama City YA in Spanish 26 Nov 84 p 5

[Communique issued by the Christian Democratic Party; date not given]

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party supports the teachers' strike and the other forms of civil protest against the unconsulted and irresponsible measures issued by a government which began with a fraud and continues with deceit.

1. Honest people should not be asked to make more sacrifices until those guilty of corruption are punished and until an honest and independent comptroller general and attorney general are appointed.

2. Taxes should not be increased before the nonproductive military expenses and those which are not indispensable to our freedom and security are reduced.

3. The wage increase approved for teachers, doctors, nurses, garbage collectors, and other public workers should not be frozen, after squandering millions of the state's funds in a political campaign to impose the government's candidates by fraud.

4. The fiscal conditions of our economic life should not be changed arbitrarily, without a serious consultation with economic, trade union and labor organizations.

Law 46 should be immediately suspended as the Christian Democratic Party deputies have demanded so that financial measures are publicly discussed by the Legislative Assembly and the whole country.

## NATIONAL BAR CONSIDERS LAW 46 UNCONSTITUTIONAL

PA261540 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 Nov 84 p C 8

[From the "The National Bar Association Report" column]

[Text] The Board of Directors of the National Bar Association has clearly stated its opposition to Law 46 of 15 November approving emergency fiscal measures because it considers such a measure to be unconstitutional as it establishes a tax on liberal professions, trades, or arts and crafts, and openly violates the second paragraph of Article 40 of the Constitution which states: "No tax or contribution will be imposed on the liberal professions, trade, or arts and crafts." In addition, the lawyers' association will not cooperate with the commission appointed by the Finance and Treasury Ministry to implement Law 46. This association also approved the apppointment of a special commission to urgently draft and present a writ to declare this law unconstitutional.

## UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, FACULTY PROTEST BUDGET CUT

PA271947 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Thousands of university professors, students, and administrative personnel are currently staging a march to protest a possible university budget cut. The marchers gathered in front of the Philosophy, Liberal Arts, and Education School and then marched in the opposite direction until they reached Via Espana through Manuel Espinosa Batista Avenue. The delegation is headed by Rector Dr Ceferino Sanchez and the members of the General University Council. Shouting slogans against administrative corruption and the recent economic measures announced by the executive branch, student associations of various schools marched along Central Avenue all the way to Cathedral Park.

The peaceful march caused a traffic jam. Units of the Traffic Directorate, stationed at various strategic points, directed traffic to prevent further complications. According to the marchers' spokesmen, the central government will reduce the university's budget from $41 million to $34 million in a move that would enormously hinder the functioning of that university. Another motive that led the General University Council members to the approval of this march at a meeting last week was the defense of the university's autonomy. The slogans became louder when the marchers passed in front of the central offices of the Democratic Revolutionary Party on Via Espana. At this hour, a university delegation is holding talks with the representatives of the executive branch, voicing aspirations concerning the budget and the university's autonomy.

## PRESIDENT MEETS WITH CONATO LABOR LEADERS

PA241357 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Nov 84 pp A 1, C 8

[Text] "Anything we do in the labor field will be the result of an agreement between the workers, employers, and all Panamanians who have common objectives that we want to develop," said President Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta, during a meeting with leaders from the National Council of Organized Workers (Conato), which took place at the presidential palace after a march on Central Avenue. The president said later that "the objective is to guide the country once again on the path of progress, on the path of generating jobs that our fellow countrymen so need, and on the path of increasing production which will allow us to continue improving the standard of living of our entire population and, above all, of our poor people and our workers." During the meeting, the Conato leaders presented a document to President Ardito Barletta that contined recommendations that sum up the workers' aspirations and was prepared at the Fourth National Workers Meeting last September.

During his speech, Dr Ardito Barletta stressed the civic attitude "that has always characterized the statements of the working class, who express their points of view in a serious and responsible manner." Concerning the workers recommendations the president said that they will be closely studied and analyzed along with the workers and with the proper exchange of dialogue that they deserve. Referring to the Labor Code, the president said that it "is a fundamental achievement of the Panamanian worker and that in essence it is a great document that we appreciate and respect."

By request of the Conato labor leaders the president allowed the demonstrators to congregate in front of the presidential palace for the first time in many years. The president, accompanied by Vice President Roderick Esquivel, Jose A. Espino, minister of the Presidency, and Deputy Labor Minister Jorge Marengo, spoke to the demonstrators from the presidential balcony.

# BELIZE

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS POSTPONED FOR ONE YEAR

FL271736 Belize City SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Following the announcement Tuesday that the National Assembly was dissolved and election day set for Dec. 14 (THE BELIZE TIMES, Nov. 20) Radio Belize announced Thursday that the municipal (town board) elections have been postponed for a year.

The radio news report said Minister of Local Government, Mr Louis Sylvestre, met Wednesday with all mayors of the country who agreed unanimously that the town board elections scheduled to be held this year should be postponed to the second Wednesday in November, 1985.

Minister Sylvestre also adopted a decision of the mayors that he should issue an order, in accordance with the local Government District Board Ordinance, that would enable the mayors and councillors of the town boards of Corozal, Orange Walk, Benque Viejo del Carmen, San Ignacio, Dangriga and Punta Gorda to continue in office until the new elections are held. With town board elections postponed for a year, political parties will now be able to concentrate on preparations for the Dec. 14 general elections, the first since Belize became independent on Sept. 21, 1981.

# COSTA RICA

## NICARAGUAN PLANES VIOLATE AIRSPACE SIX TIMES

PA282345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2320 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] San Jose, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican authorities have reported that two "push and pull" [preceding three words in English] aircraft belonging to the Sandinist Air Force (FAS) violated Costa Rican airspace six times today.

Civil Police Director Colonel Oscar Vidal said that Jorge Cedeno, chief of the Atlantic Command in northern Costa Rica, near the Nicaraguan border, reported that the air violations took place at 0610, 0830, 0915, 1030, 1115, and 1145 this morning, Costa Rican time. Vidal indicated that the planes entered 11 km into Costa Rican territory.

He also said that Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza has ordered that investigations continue in order to pass on the information to the Foreign Ministry, which will "determine if the action warrants a protest note" to the Nicaraguan Government.

## DETAINED TRUCK AUTHORIZED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA290138 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Intelligence and security officials have said there is nothing illegal about the cargo of explosives being carried in a trailer which was stopped in Potrerillos, Guanacaste last Saturday. Upon receiving an anonymous call this weekend, security agents stopped the heavy vehicle near the northern border with Penas Blancas. Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza Carranza said the investigations had proved there is nothing abnormal in this. The sacks being carried by the trailer contained dynamite that the Lodos de Costa Rica Company had sold to Cemetere de Nicaragua in a completely legal transaction. Once this was ascertained, the vehicle was authorized to depart.

## EL SALVADOR

### AYAGUALO TO BE SITE OF 30 NOVEMBER TALKS

PA281633 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1611 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Nov (EFE) -- The Ayagualo Spiritual Retreat Center, located 17 km south of San Salvador, will be the location for the upcoming talks on Friday between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas.

The interlocutors for the guerrillas will be Ruben Zamora and Hector Oqueli, for the Revolutionary Democratic Front Facundo Guardado, and Dagoberto Gutierrez for the FMLN, Oqueli told the EFE agency in the Mexican capital today. The source indicated that "the Salvadoran delegates who will come from outside the country" will do so from Mexico, where the government will facilitate their journey.

#### Further Report

PA281736 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1722 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- A spiritual retreat center in Ayagualo canton, 17 km from the capital, will be the scene of the upcoming second round of peace talks on Friday between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas. The site was confirmed by government sources here and by guerrilla representatives in the Mexican capital.

The center called the House of the Sacred Heart, is run by Salesian priests and nuns of the order of the Sisters of the Divine Savior. It was built in 1925 and has been a seminary of philosophy and theology for many years.

Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua; and Msgr Enrique Santos, archbiship of Tegucigalpa attended this seminary.

#### Details Outlined

PA290221 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2220 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Statement to the press by Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, on 28 November; place not given -- broadcast in progress; recorded]

[Excerpt] ... The delegation that will represent the FMLN-FDR is also known. The FDR will be represented by Ruben Zamora and Hector Oqueli Conlindres; the FMLN will be represented by Dagoberto Gutierrez and Commander Facundo Guardado.

How will the dialogue develop? There are two alternatives that will be decided this afternoon. In principle, we will work from 0800 to 1600. At 1600 a joint communique will be read, followed by statements from the delegations. It is possible for the meeting to begin 1 hour earlier, at 0700, and end 1 hour earlier, at 1500. We will know that this afternoon when one of the two schedules will be chosen. We will work longer than at La Palma because the meeting will begin earlier. It is also important to point out that at 1600, if the first option is chosen, after Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, who will act as coordinator at the meeting, reads the joint communique each delegation will make a statement. Each delegation will have 15 minutes to make a statement. There are no official plans for a press conference, but one might occur spontaneously.

It is important to say something about the site of the meeting. Ayagualo is a house that the Salesian priests own and that has been used for more than 100 years. Initially it was a seminary. Youths who hoped to be La Salle priests entered as priest candidates, then became novices, and went on to studies in philosophy. Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas was a student there, as well as other Salesian priests who are well known in El Salvador. For several years now, Ayagualo has served as a center for spiritual exercises that is dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Right now spiritual exercises for Salesian priests and Christian brothers are being held there. Tomorrow, the house will be vacated so that all arrangements for Friday's meeting will begin.

I would also like to describe the setting of the house because many people have never been there. The house is on a hill surrounded by coffee plantations. It is very near the road that leads to La Libertad, approximately 5 km from the road that goes from San Salvador to Santa Tecla. The hill is practically uninhabited. The installations include a two-story building in the middle. It has an office, kitchen, dining room, conference room, bathrooms, and bedrooms. South of the house is a little square where the press will be. Further on is the Ayagualo chapel. Further to the south, there is a basketball court surrounded by a clearing. North of the house there is a beautiful pine forest where we estimate 2,000 persons can be. There is only one access road to the Ayagualo house: a small asphalt road. Near that road there is a sports field where we have planned for the press and the people to wait for the delegations to arrive.

This description allows me to explain two things, first, what we have agreed regarding the people's access to the site, and second, what we have agreed with regard to the media's access. First, the people. People who wish to come may do so in the following manner: They will have to stay at the lower area by the road. They can wait there for the delegations to arrive. After lunch, at approximately 1400, the people will be allowed to go up to position themselves at all available areas around the house. There is only one access road to the top of the hill and no one can approach before being checked to make sure that he is unarmed. No cars will be allowed to go up to the building. They will have to park along the road.

Regarding the press, they will be able to set themselves up near the entrace to the Ayagualo road, that is, by the road. After lunch, approximately 2 hours in advance to the reading of the joint communique and the statements by the delegations, the press will be allowed up.

These are, in summary, the main aspects on the meeting that, God willing, will take place on Friday the 30th beginning at 0800 or 0700 according to what is agreed this afternoon.

## FDR Representative Comments

PA282136 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] From somewhere in Central America, we have received a telephone call from engineer Eduardo Calles of the FDR, who discusses the most recent incidents involving Salvadorans. Go ahead engineer Calles.

[Begin live telephone report] [Calles] Good afternoon, we want to announce to the Salvadoran people and the international community that we have reached an agreement with the Salvadoran Government, through the church's intermediation in the person of Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, with regard to the basic, operational, and security aspects of the next round of dialogue between delegates of our fronts and the Salvadoran Government who make up the joint commission that we agreed to form in La Palma.

As per the announcement made by Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas in Sunday morning's sermon, the meeting will be held on 30 November in a single working session.

We have agreed on the place for the meeting, which will be the Catholic religious retreat located in Ayagualo.

Our delegation is made up of the following companeros: Ruben Zamora and Hector Oqueli on behalf of the FDR. They are members of the FDR's Executive Committee and the FMLN-FDR's Political-Diplomatic Commission. The FMLN will be represented by Commander Facundo Guardado and Companero Dagoberto Gutierrez, members of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the FMLN.

We also want to note that this delegation is headed by Ruben Zamora. Our fronts have insisted on holding the dialogue together with the people and with active participation of all the political and social sectors that are interested in solving our conflict. For this reason, we are urging our people to attend the meeting and find out, at the end of the meeting, about the results of this second round of talks.

We also announce that one of the main suggestions we are taking to the meeting concerns the implementation of the mechanisms to make possible the incorporation of the majority of political and social forces of our country into the dialogue in an active way. We would then be implementing one of the agreements reached in La Palma.

We want to reiterate our willingness to participate in the dialogue seriously and to advance, through this path, toward a negotiated political solution to achieve peace. But this must be a peace based on justice, liberty, and national sovereignty. Based on this, we have adopted a serious and objective stance in accordance with the people's interests.

[Reporter] When will the meeting start?

[Calles] The meeting is scheduled to start very early on 30 November. As I mentioned, it will last a single day on 30 November.

[Reporter] You mean like the La Palma meeting?

[Calles] Not that similar because this one implies a longer working session. The joint commission intends to continue to implement the La Palma agreements and continue to reach specific agreements to submit to the plenipotentiary commission which attended the La Palma meeting. This meeting may be longer. But of course, a declaration will be issued at the end of it to let the people know about it. We hope that a larger crowd will gather at the site of the meeting because it is closer. We hope that many people who are interested will attend. It is expected that there will be press coverage of the arrivals and the end of the meeting.

[Reporter] Is there any agenda for the meeting?

[Calles] We will take an agenda to the meeting but, as I mentioned, one of the main objectives is to implement the agreements reached in La Palma, namely the formation and confirmation of the joint commission and to start, in this direction, a national forum with the participation of all the country's political and social forces so that they can help the dialogue advance toward a negotiated political solution.

[Reporter] After the La Palma meeting, the confrontations between the Army and the rebel forces increased. Will the same thing happen after the Ayagualo meeting?

[Calles] I have already made some statements about that. After the La Palma meeting the clashes increased because the Army had prepared several operations for the days that followed the La Palma meeting, one of them in Morazan and in the central region. This has been the responsibility of the Army. But peace will come once and for all as a result of specific agreements.

In other words, to the extent that we make progress in the negotiated solution and to the extent that we implement serious agreements which can be really implemented so that we can decrease the war and eliminate the factors of injustice which are the main reason for the Salvadoran conflict. In other words, to the extent that we make progress in a negotiated solution, the war, logically, will have to decrease.

As to the personalities in the mediation, they will not change. There was a U.S. observer present at the first meeting, and there will be another one at this meeting as well. As to the mediator, the church will continue to be the mediator. This was one of the basic agreements reached from the beginning. One must differentiate between mediators and witnesses. We could say that the only witness so far has been the Catholic Church. We feel it is important that this number be increased, but this is a matter that can be discussed in its own time. The truth is that there were no U.S. direct observers. There were many personalities, including the diplomats who accompanied our companeros, but they did not participate in the meeting.

Therefore, the mediator is the church. The church was also a witness that time. We think this is positive but we must increase the number of these witnesses. We maintain that the deinternationalization of the conflict depends on factors that are much more important than the fact that the meeting be attended by foreign witnesses. This is an effort to stop the interference, in all aspects of national life, of the Reagan administration in our country.

[Reporter] I should have begun with this question. Why has Ayagualo been chosen as the site for the talks?

[Callas] Well, Ayagualo is easily accessible from San Salvador. We have also maintained that the place should be a religious one because these types of places are always respected and because the church itself wants to foster a dialogue for seeking peace. Ayagualo meets this requirement and is very close to San Salvador, thereby permitting a sizable number of people to attend the meeting. We have also maintained that the dialogue should be open to the general public. The people should learn firsthand of the results of the dialogue and, in addition, should have an active participation in the dialogue. We would rather have chosen San Salvador, where a number of places are also well suited for this meeting. However, considering all the other aspects, we have agreed on Ayagualo. This place largely meets the requirements that I have mentioned.

[Reporter] I understand that no airline seats are available. It is already difficult to fly to and from El Salvador. When are your delegates scheduled to arrive?

[Calles] We are supported by countries that want the dialogue to progress toward a political solution through negotiations. Our delegates will arrive aboard a private aircraft. Since a very long session -- that should begin early on 30 November -- is anticipated, our delegation is expected to arrive 1 day earlier. For security reasons, we cannot disclose the final location of the meeting, the exact time, the place where delegates will come from, and so on. But everything has been considered.

[Reporter] Thank you very much. Dear listeners, this has been Eduardo Calles of the FDR and FMLN delegate. He has announced to us that rebel forces and the government have agreed that the second meeting of the dialogue for peace will be held at Ayagualo. Anything else, engineer Calles?

[Callas] I want to thank you for your cooperation in reporting to the people. I want to reiterate our call to the people to attend this meeting and learn firsthand of the results of this event. Thank you very much.

## FMLN-FDR MAY PARTICIPATE IN MAYORAL ELECTIONS

PA281402 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Nov 84 p 59

[Text] The FMLN-FDR are considering the possibility and advantages of participating in the next electoral process to elect mayors and deputies, a newspaper in London has reported. The item says the FMLN-FDR are considering the possibility of calling a truce before Christmas to try to improve the climate during the talks with the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Apparently, it was Ruben Zamora, a leader of the Salvadoran rebel groups, who made statements to a London newspaper in which he says that the guerrillas could give up the idea of a provisional government and of participating in it because their immediate goal is "to have political freedom and if this could be obtained in a short time, even if we do not share power we would consider changing our strategy."

## CASTILLO CALLS FOR HUMANIZATION OF CONFLICT

PA281654 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 Nov 84 p 28

[Text] According to Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, vice president and interior minister, the Salvadoran Government demands that the subversive groups respect its commitments and stop destroying bridges, pylons, coffee processing plants, vehicles, and so on, as these actions directly affect the Salvadoran people.

He made that statement yesterday morning during a press conference in which he voiced his concern over the most recent terrorist attacks against public property.

Castillo said that the subversives must comply with commitments to humanize the conflict. He specifically mentioned the destruction of the Torola Bridge reconstructed only 2 weeks ago. The terrorists had pledged not to destroy it again and hence, the Army did not guard that bridge. Castillo said: Thank God, "the bridge was not totally destroyed and can still be used." [quotation marks as published]

Castillo Claramount said that it is not known whether the subversives have a strong political determination to continue the dialogue and seek a peaceful solution to the conflict. He said that the government is not concerned about the terrorists' viewpoints because they say one thing and do another, giving as an example the Torola Bride. Castillo said that such an action adversely affects area residents because that bridge is an essential part of the community's economy and added that it has never been used for military purposes. He stressed that the government demands respect for public property and that citizens be allowed to work peacefully. Castillo pointed out that the humanization of the conflict was actually one of the main topics discussed during the first round of talks in La Palma. He said that the issue of limiting activities to strictly military targets was also discussed. Castillo stressed: "The destruction of community bridges, buses, light posts, and pylons does not constitute humanization of the conflict. We demand respect for the people's security."

He added that nevertheless, the government does not believe that all is lost. It is willing to participate in a second round of negotiations with the subversives. Castillo reminded the terrorists that they have a commitment to the international community and hence, they must respect agreements.

In conclusion, Castillo Claramount said that a draft bill under which the Interior Ministry would cease to have jurisdiction over the mayoral offices and become a consulting body is already being studied. Such a bill will give municipalites complete autonomy.

## REPORTS ON GUERRILLA ATTACKS AGAINST PUBLIC PROPERTY

PA280420 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GML 27 Nov 84

[Text] For the second consecutive day, urban guerrillas continue to place bombs in vehicles belonging to the Electric Light Company of El Salvador, CAESS. At 0745 today, urban guerrillas intercepted a CAESS truck on San Antonio Street, told the occupants to get out, and placed an explosive charge which completely destroyed the truck. This is the sixth vehicle destroyed over the past 24 hours by the urban guerrillas in the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front, a dissident group of the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, which has claimed responsibility for the explosions.

### Electric Powerlines Sabotaged

PA280359 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1753 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Nov (DPA) -- Only 3 days before the second meeting of the mixed commission of representatives of the government and the Salvadoran guerrillas, which is trying to find a political solution to the armed conflict, the FMLN's sabotage of electric powerlines has left vast sectors in the northern Departments of Cuscatlan and Chalatenango without electricity.

The FMLN actions coincide with the beginning of the sugarcane harvest, which, together with coffee and cotton, is an important source of income for the country.

Yesterday, Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, expressed doubts about the political desire of the guerrillas to continue the dialogue with the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte.

### Usulutan Blacked Out

PA280408 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Last night FMLN sappers dynamited a high voltage powerline tower, near the town of Mercedes Umana, which left Usulutan Department without electricity, according to official reports. Meanwhile, Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL] technicians have restored the electric service to other departments by putting to work the San Miguel Plant, thus solving the problems created by the lack of electricity. A CEL repair team is working on the damage to restore service to the 23 towns in Usulutan Department.

### Traffic Stalled

PA282307 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] It has been reported that electricity was restored last night to all villages in Usulutan Department, less than 24 hours after guerrillas destroyed power pylons near the Cuscatlan Bridge. It has also been reported that FMLN men hampered traffic and demanded a war tax at Ozatlan on the road leading from Santiago de Maria to the city of Usulutan, 125 km from this capital. This has also been confirmed by civilian residents in reports sent to Usulutan early today. Meanwhile, it has been reported that traffic has been restored in Morazan Department after 2 days of irregular service due to private vehicle owners fears that their vehicles might be destroyed by guerrillas. Soldiers have been patrolling the military highway and the road from San Francisco Gotera to San Miguel.

### Section of Highway Seized

PA281723 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Early on 27 November guerrilla units of the FMLN's Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ] seized control of a stretch of the important Pan American Highway near the (El Plan) and (Las Semillas) turnoffs and proceeded to blow up an electrical pylon. After carrying out this action, our companeros withdrew without problems. Attention: Here is another report on actions carried out to control the Pan American Highway. We are receiving more reports on the guerrillas' intense actions in the eastern part of the country. At 0800 on 27 November, a BRAZ unit seized control of a stretch of the Pan American Highway between the El Guayabito and Lolotique turnoffs and set fire to a piece of construction equipment. After carrying out this action, our units withdrew from the Pan American Highway. The demoralized enemy never arrived.

## VENCEREMOS ON ACTIONS AGAINST COFFEE PRODUCERS

PA281832 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] We have received reports from Santa Ana and Usulutan Departments that in certain places the wealthy, oligarchic families are not paying the wages established by the FMLN. For this reason, we remain implacable in our actions against the property of the wealthy coffee producers and continue sabotaging their coffee processing plants. Pay close attention. This is the report received from Usulutan: the FMLN sabotages and destroys coffee processing plants owned by wealthy coffee producers. According to the report, at 0300 on 27 November guerrilla units of the FMLN's Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade entered the town of California in Usulutan Department and proceeded to destroy the (San Ambrosio) coffee processing plant owned by the wealthy (Canessa) family. As a result of this action, the plant was completely destroyed. A large amount of coffee, which the family had stored in this plant, was also destroyed. The demoralized enemy did not show up. It is important to note that this action as well as that carried out against Prudencio Llach, the defense minister's father-in-law, have been carried out while the enemy has been staging military operations in those zones. The ill-named Atonal Battalion is among the special forces that are taking care of the coffee of the wealthy. However, from what can be seen, it is no longer capable of checking the armed people's avalanche, as they are determined to destroy the war economy, which finances genocide.

## FMLN WARNS PILOTS AGAINST FLYING CROP DUSTERS

PA281732 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] According to a report, a light aircraft used to spray the cotton crops of the wealthy was hit by revolutionary fire. The report says that on 26 November guerrilla units of the FMLN's Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade damaged a light aircraft that was spraying the cotton crops of La Montanita Plantation, in Jiquilisco. The aircraft was damaged at 1100. Once again we warn all pilots that we will be implacable in our sabotage of the wealthy oligarchs because they are also implacably exploiting the workers, paying them miserly wages, and mistreating them in the work centers.

## VENCEREMOS REPORTS ARMY'S HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PA280013 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The genocidal battalions continue committing crimes and violating human rights in rural areas. Radio Venceremos has received several reports to this effect.

The first report, from Morazan Department, says that on 22 November, Gerardo Martinez, 45, from Talavera canton, Cacaotera municipality, was arrested by members of the ill-named Morazan Battalion. His wife, Santos Ortiz, 31, was reported missing, while their nine children have no one to take care of them. Also on 22 November, members of the Morazan Battalion arrested Leoncio Ramirez, 23, who is from Corralito de Corinto canton, forcing him to drink liquor and to take some pills which caused his death at 2200 on 23 November. Leoncio's parents were beaten and their money stolen. This is the policy of respect for human rights implemented by the Duarte regime.

We have received another report indicating that troops of the ill-named Cacahuatique Battalion have carried out a series of acts of vandalism in several cantons in Morazan Department. For example, Antonio Grellana, of Volcancillo, had all of his belongings stolen, including the crops from his farm. The same thing happened to another farmer, Rolando Claro of La Laguna, Villa El Roasrio municipality. What the soldiers of the ill-named Cacahuatique Battalion cannot steal, they destroy or kill.

The puppet Army is taking reprisals against the civilian population because of its failure to put up a fight when it meets our forces.

## GUATEMALA

### ECONOMIC SITUATION WORSENS DUE TO HIGH DEBT

PA270411 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The economic situation might worsen because Guatemala must renegotiate its debt with the IMF. Following the establishment of a parallel foreign exchange market, a measure included in the second part of the monetary law, the economic-financial situation in Guatemala seems to be worsening as the deadline to renegotiate its external debt with the IMF draws near. After acknowledging the country's high debt, Bank of Guatemala President Oscar Alvarez said the debt has risen to $1 billion. This proves once more the critical situation which is prevailing in the country; in addition, the lack of foreign exchange in the system's 22 banks makes it difficult to meet the demands.

### UNIDENTIFIED MEN HURL GRENADES AT UNIVERSITY

PA282213 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] At around 1630 today, several heavily armed men in private cars hurled some five grenades at buildings F-9 and F-10 of the Economic Sciences Faculty at the San Marcos University [USAC] campus.

The first reports our correspondents obtained from guards at the USAC president's office indicate that at that time, heavy explosions shook the area; after which there was a shootout lasting several minutes. The guards said that during the shooting one person was wounded and was taken to a medical center by firemen.

Another USAC guard reported that the men who attacked the Economic Sciences Faculty abandoned three private cars which were used to perpetrate the attack near building F-9. At that site, there were three other cars which the men used to make their escape.

Some news media stated that during this afternoon's attack one person was killed, and at least two others were wounded. As of 1800 today, firemen did not have a complete report on the incident.

## HONDURAS

### CONZALEZ INTERVIEWED ON TALKS IN WASHINGTON

PA282117 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Interview granted by Colonel Efrain Gonzalez, chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Staff, to Jacobo Goldstein, on 28 November in Washington -- recorded]

[Text] [Goldstein] Welcome to Washington, Colonel.

[Gonzalez] Thank you very much, Jacobo. It is a pleasure to say hello to you again and to be in this beautiful and important city on a special mission for our country. It is also a pleasure to send a greeting to our commander in chief, General Walter Lopez, to all of our friends in the military who might be listening to us, and to the Honduran people in general.

[Goldstein] Col Gonzalez, a round of talks, dialogue, or negotiations -- it has been described in so many different ways -- opens today. Can you tell our listeners and the Honduran people in general with whom you are meeting today?

[Gonzalez] Yes, our first apointment is at 1100 today. We will be meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. After this meeting, there will be other very important ones with officials from other U.S. departments just as high ranking as Mr Shultz. We in the commission are very pleased with the highly positive welcome that the U.S. Government has extended to our mission. This is merely the continuation of an effort that began several months ago as part of a high-level dialogue that Honduras requested from the United States.

[Goldstein] Colonel, the international press has made abundant reference to the 1954 military assistance treaty. I think it has been said both in Honduras and abroad that this is one of the topics that will necessarily be discussed during your talks with the high-ranking officials in the Reagan administration.

[Gonzalez] Yes, the 1954 military treaty is one of the topics included in the security area, but the talks, or rather Honduras' initial proposals to the United States, involve other aspects as well -- economic, political and security aspects in addition to other aspects of our relations with the United States. In other words, ours is a very broad proposal, and the security area, I repeat, involves the military treaties signed with the United States.

[Goldstein] Col Gonzalez, I understand that the commission formed in Honduras is presided over by General Lopez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, Presidential Office Secretary Ubodoro Arriaga, and you. However, we see that the commission that has come to Washington includes several individuals with experience in the economic area, as well as attorney Carlos Lopez Contreras, who is an adviser to the Foreign Secretariat and the Armed Forces as well.

[Gonzalez] True, the high-level commission is comprised of the secretaries you mention and of the two top military leaders. These are the members of the commission appointed by the National Security Council, which is presided over by the president of the Republic. However, for this specific mission to Washington, which marks the beginning of a round of talks with the United States, the commission has been modified somewhat. We are all aware of the foreign secretary's health problems and that he is currently recovering in Houston. In addition, the timing was not right for General Lopez to come to the United States for this first phase of the negotiations.

They are absent, but as this had been foreseen, other people have been included. These people are specialists in their respective fields, as is the case of [Finance and Public Credit] Secretary Fontecha and Minister-Adviser Starkman. Also, the presence of Dr Lopez Contreras, who has been with us constantly during the preparatory stage, reinforces our commission on this occasion, as he is an expert on international relations and he advises the Armed Forces command on this field with regard to security aspects.

[Goldstein] Col Gonzalez, I understand that tomorrow, after you conclude these talks or negotiations, you will hold an important news conference for the U.S. and international news media.

[Gonzalez] That is true. We have learned there is great interest on the part of certain U.S. media, which want to learn the details of our visit and, logically, the results of these first talks. Tomorrow, upon conclusion of all our meetings, and there are several, we will hold a press conference and possibly will make appearances on some Spanish television stations here.

## NICARAGUA

### DATES FOR TRANSITION OF GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED

PA281805 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] During its 20th regular session the State Council agreed that the Supreme Electoral Council will solemnly install the National Constituent Assembly on 9 January 1985.

The resolution was included in a draft decree on the norms regulating the transition of the government branches, which was unanimously approved by the members of the colegislative organ that will conlcude its parliamentary work on 4 December. The approved regulations also state that a board of directors will head the National Assembly. Until the new Nicaraguan parliament approves its own rules, the board will temporarily include a president, three vice presidents, and three secretaries.

Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, president of the Supreme Electoral Council, will review the credentials of the elected representatives, verify the quorum, and take the oath from the members of the Assembly.

It was also decided that Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, the elected Nicaraguan president and vice president respectively, will take office on 10 January. They will be sworn in by the president of the National Constituent Assembly who is to be elected during the first session of the new parliamentary organ.

### FORMER COSTA RICAN OFFICIAL ON 'U.S. INVASION'

PA240125 Managua BARRICADA in Spnaish 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The objective of the recent visit by General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Army Southern Command, to Costa Rica's northern border was to personally survey the area where U.S. troops will operate when an invasion of Nicaragua takes place.

This statement was made to BARRICADA by former Costa Rican Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, who is on a private visit to our country. Echeverria also explained that when an invasion takes place the Pentagon plans to block Nicaragua's southern border from its facilities on Costa Rican territory.

Nevertheless, he added, in his country the majority of the people are against the invasion and, if it takes place, the Costa Ricans will fight along with the other Central American peoples to expel the invaders as they did during the 1856 campaign.

In this regard, Echeverria said that upon withdrawing his neutrality bill from the Legislative Assembly, President Monge is not, in practice, forsaking this policy because "this neutrality goes beyond the formality of making it a law."

He said that the Central American countries are subject to strong economic pressures, which makes them vulnerable to U.S. pressures not to sign the revised Contadora Document. In the case of his country, Echeverria said that the current government "must take a firm stand" and not yield to U.S. pressures.

## COLOMBIAN COURT PRESIDENT TO MEET COUNTERPART

PA262019 Manugua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Humberto Murcia, president of the Colombian Supreme Court of Justice, has arrived in Nicaragua to meet with members of the government junta and his Nicaraguan counterpart Roberto Arguello Hurtado. The high Colombian official will also meet with State Council President Commander Carlos Nunez and Deputy Interior Minister Commander Luis Carrion.

## BORGE CALLS ON MEDIA TO WIN IDEOLOGICAL WAR

PA252147 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaraguan commander of the revolution and interior minister, has asked the media to help defeat the enemy in the ideological field. Borge made this request yesterday when closing a seminar on media participation promoted by the National Council for Higher Education, CNES. The revolutionary leader added that great efforts have to be made to destroy the ideological counterrevolution, which possesses sophisticated techniques to crush the body and soul of man. With our own poor media we will win the battle against imperialist propaganda, Tomas said.

Borge added that the Reagan administration claims that the Sandinist revolution represents a danger to the United States and the other Central American countries because it knows that we are strong in our revolutionary ideological concepts, which implicitly sustain our independence and national sovereignty. Along these lines, Commander Tomas Borge said that the counterrevolution is being equipped with powerful radio stations that will be able to transmit to the country stronger signals than Voz de Nicaragua and Radio Sandino and a television channel that will cover the country's entire territory.

In response to this, the interior minister said, the media should fight firmly against the authoritarianism, alienation, corruption, delinquency, and ideological ferociousness that is sometimes disguised in sheep's clothing.

We do not represent a military danger to the United States, but we are dangerous in the field of ideological struggle, Borge said. When closing the seminar for media directors, journalists, broadcasters, and fighters from the Interior Ministry, Commander Borge said that revolutionary ideology is the only method known to lift society from a backward state to a higher one. He said that the United States, in order to hide its fear of revolutionary concepts, has alleged that Nicaragua represents a danger to Honduras and Costa Rica, thus justifying its criminal aggression against our sovereign nation. Here is part of Borge's speech.

[Begin recording] When we analyze the correlation of strengths, we must be definite. It is true that there can be no comparison between the U.S. Army's firepower and that of our forces. [Words indistinct] nor does this mean that we have given up on winning a victory in a clash with the enemy. We cannot defeat the U.S. Armed Forces, but we are going to defeat the invasion, even if our firepower is smaller. It is in the field of ideological struggle that we have advantages, much greater advantages. I am speaking in historical terms.

When the United States points to us as a danger to that powerful country's internal security, it would seem as if they were carrying out a war [words indistinct]. They recently said that we constitute a danger to our neighboring countries Costa Rica and Honduras. [Words indistinct] United States and Honduras, a danger that could be the first step toward establishing the juridical basis for an invasion after a supposed aggression by us against Honduras, and of course as we have not [words indistinct] it is really impossible for us to invade Honduras. We cannot. It is not that we cannot do it, but that we don't want to because for reasons of principle we are not going to solve Honduras' social contradictions through an invasion. The objective and subjective contradictions of that country will be solved through the individual transformations that take place in Honduras. We cannot solve the Hunduran problem artificially, nor will we make it disappear as an instrument of the imperialists through a military invasion, apart from the fact that we have said that we respect the integrity and sovereignty of other countries. However, from the practical point of view, we could not invade Honduras, because if we invaded Honduras we would be invaded by the United States the next day. We could not afford to invade Honduras even if we wanted to. They say that we are a danger, but the most elementary analysis shows that we are not a military danger. Then why are they so afraid of us? I am always being asked this question.

In the field of ideological struggle we are dangerous. Of course, the representatives of the U.S. Government and the ideological concepts of that country say that democracy -- they refer to U.S. democracy and their concept of it -- is the desire of Latin America and the entire world; that their concept of justice is to create great expectations of equality in Latin America and the entire world; that the peoples reject what they describe as totalitarianism and exotic ideas; and that all the peoples of Latin America are starving for democracy [words indistinct] of the Third World. They are not concerned over the ideological [passage indistinct].

In this field we have to win. Each small step we take constitutes a laboratory where we invent the powerful weapons, the simple, modest, and powerful arms that will defeat the enemy: U.S. imperialism. [end recording]

## CARDENAL: CUBAN TEACHERS NO LONGER TO BE USED

PA280418 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0004 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 27 Nov (DPA) -- Education Minister Father Fernando Cardenal has announced that Nicaragua will no longer resort to the cooperation of Cuban teachers to face the shortage of primary schoolteachers. The official believes that the Cuban cooperation in that sector "is not indispensable" because the country will have to solve that shortage with its own resources for the next school year.

During the 5 years of the Sandinist people's revolution, approximately 5,000 Cuban teachers have given their services in different educational sectors in Nicaragua, especially in the rural areas, according to agreements signed between Cuba and Nicaragua. Cuban cooperation in the education sector has been estimated at $20 million. This figure does not include the value of several teachers who died under various circumstances while working in Nicaragua.

Cuba organized the Augusto C. Sandino Contingent which in 1979 sent 1,200 Cuban teachers, while the government prepared for a national education program aimed at countering the cultural backwardness of 56 percent of the country's population of 3 million. During the Cuban teachers' stay, schools and school gardens were built, and the teachers also participated in production activities. The teachers' presence was criticized by political sectors opposed to the Sandinist government, because it was believed that the teachers "promoted communism" among the peasant children.

According to Minister Cardenal, the Cuban teachers were in charge of approximately 250,000 students during 5 years; in addition, 748 schools were built and 1,500 were repaired through community efforts.

Approximately 100,000 Nicaraguan children will not be able to go to school due to the lack of teachers, even though the program to prepare teachers states that the youths in the 50th Anniversary Brigade have been trained for primary education and might progressively fill the vacancies left by the Cubans.

Cardenal described the Cuban teachers' cooperation as advantageous. "Our people bear witness to the collaboration that has lasted over 5 years, because we have strengthened our friendship and working relations with them," Cardenal asserted.

## NATIONAL DIALOGUE APPROVES GENERAL OBJECTIVES

PA282146 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The objectives of the national dialogue, which will continue on Friday and Monday, were approved. After 6 hours of debates, the plenum of the participants in the national dialogue agreed to resume the talks on Friday and Monday, at 1400, based on the document presented yesterday by the special commission.

The special commission's document was approved on a general basis, with the understanding that the objectives of the national dialogue will be discussed in the next meetings. The objectives of the national dialogue are to acknowledge that attacks on our homeland are being intensified to levels that dramatically affect all Nicaraguans without any exceptions, threaten to destroy peace and security in Central America, and are the fundamental factor preventing the achievement of peaceful, democratic objectives for social progress.

Therefore, the document notes, the national dialogue has declared that its main responsibility is to strongly condemn foreign intervention and counterrevolutionary violence, and to accept the patriotic responsibility of participating in the urgent tasks for national defense.

The Social Christian Party, one of the five members of the special commission, refused to sign this document and presented a separate document, which in no way mentions the U.S. Administration as being responsible for the armed attacks against the Nicaraguan people.

### Session Discusses Draft Agreement

PA281853 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The fourth session of the national dialogue between political parties and social organizations in the country has started to discuss a draft general agreement on the national dialogue. The draft is comprised of three chapters, which are necessary for the redefinition of the national forum. The first chapter reviews the national dialogue's goals, the second chapter reviews the viewpoints regarding foreign aggression, and the third chapter reviews new agreements for the democratization of the revolutionary process.

The draft was prepared by the special commission which was formed to prepare the draft; it is comprised of representatives of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN; Communist Party of Nicaragua, PCdeN; Social Christian Party, PSC; Independent Liberal Party, PLI; and the FSLN. The basis for the document were three proposals presented at the plenary meeting by the PSN, PCdeN, and PSC.

An overall effort aimed at presenting specific peace proposals is being included in the work document that political parties and civic organizations discussed tonight in the so-called national dialogue. The national dialogue will discuss the creation of peace commissions that will travel to Central American countries and the United States to demand a stop to the war and agreessions against Nicaragua. The commissions will be comprised of representatives from the political parties and churches participating in the national forum.

A series of new agreements for the democratization of the revolutionary process are included in Chapter 3 of the document which is being analyzed tonight at the national dialogue. The agreements include the frequency of elections, the participation and representation of all of the country's sectors, and the drafting of our country's political constitution, which must be based on national unity.

The creation of political, social, and economic conditions for putting an end to the agreesion and achieving peace plus the establishment of a solemn pledge for our national defense and the participation in efforts for the achievement of a democratization in the country are the main goals and purposes of the national dialogue wich were stated in a work document that was presented tonight at the plenary meeting held at the Foreign Ministry.

Article 3 of the chapter related to the dialogue's goals states that the national dialogue's main responsibility is to strongly condemn foreign agression and counterrevolutionary violence, and to accept the patriotic commitment of participating in the urgent tasks for our national defense. In addition, Article 4 of the same chapter says that those participating in the dialogue must set aside their political and ideological differences and assume the principle that Nicaragua's self-determination and sovereignty must be reasserted because the solution to the problems related to the development and stability of the country is the exclusive purview of the Nicaraguan people. The Nicaraguan people must determine the development of the political, social, and economic process without expecting or accepting foreign orders.

The political parties and social organizations that are participating in the national dialogue will examine the subject of national defense according to a basic document which includes it as the main subject on the agenda for redefining the dialogue.

Chapter 2 of the document, entitled "Draft for General Agreements on the National Dialogue," condemns U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy against our country, as well as the armed counterrevolution and attacks of all kinds against Nicaragua.

Another point in the same chapter supports the strengthening of the national defense system, stating that although the Nicaraguan people are peaceful and do not want war they cannot remain defenseless and indifferent in view of the military attacks and serious preparations for invasion and war fostered by the U.S. Government.

The participants in today's session of the national dialogue appointed Companeros Owen Hudson representing the Moravian Church, Rogelio Ramirez of the FSLN, and Carlos Lucas of the MAP-ML to continue the discussions on the draft presented tonight. At the sixth session held at the Foreign Ministry, the delegates discussed the document presented by the special commission created to redefine the objectives of the national dialogue. The document was approved by the majority, except for the PSC which assumed a dissenting position.

Among the resolutions approved today there is one that condemned imperialist attacks against Nicaragua, stating: We charge that the war situation in our country is basically due to the aggressive policy promoted by U.S. imperialism in an attempt to impose its will over the Nicaraguan people's destiny and their homeland through intervention and force.

Carlos Lucas, who presided over today's forum, said that the report submitted by the special commission regarding the redefinition of the national dialogue was categorically approved, including a discussion on the objectives of the dialogue, problems related to the attacks and to the country's defense, as well as problems concerning the democratization of the revolutionary process.

## MILITIA TO UNDERGO URBAN WARFARE TRAINING

PA272006 Rome IPS in Spanish 1747 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 27 Nov (IPS) -- The Nicaraguan Government has ordered the training of the territorial militia in urban warfare, and not only in guerrilla tactics, with the propose of repelling a possible invasion by the United States, it was reported today.

Officers of the Sandinist People's Militia (MPS), organized by geographical sectors in Managua, said that the training of the combatants will be similar to that received by the Battalions for Unconventional Warfare (BLI) and that their main task will be to defend Managua, the capital.

Jose Bravo, leader of a militia battalion, said today that the current training will permit them to operate more efficiently in the event of an invasion "because prior to this we only received training in guerrilla warfare." The new training, according to Bravo, includes "the task of training the soldier in exploration and observation work during the day as well as night, and teaching them to hurl grenades and how to assemble their regulation firearms."

"The type of training we offered previously was guerrilla warfare. Now our training is quicker and adapted to urban warfare," Freedy Mora, militia training instructor stated.

After the 4 November elections, the Sandinist government ordered a state of alert throughout the country for fear of a U.S. military intervention. In addition to the state of alert, the military authorities decided not to send 17,000 youth volunteers to pick the coffee and ordered them to join the plans for the defense of Managua. The Sandinist People's Army also stationed tanks and armored vehicles at strategic points in the capital and other important cities in the country. Commander Luis Carrion, deputy interior minister, said yesterday that the threat of a U.S. military invasion has not vanished and that citizens must continue to prepare to defend the country.

The intensive militia training also covers the diverse factory workers located in the northern outlying region of the capital on the southern banks of Lake Managua.

Sandra Torres, a factory worker, told the media that "before she did not have too much knowledge of the different forms of combat." Torres added, "Now I know what to do when there are aircraft or infantry attacks, a fire erupts, or there are gases in our trenches."

"If we improve our training, it will permit us to have fewer combat casualties," another territorial militia instructor said.

The majority of the inhabitants of neighborhoods organized into Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) have joined the militia battalions, the health and rescue groups, and groups supporting the firemen.

On weekends they undergo strong military training and during the night they practice the evacuation of the townspeople, first aid, and the transfer of children to protect them from the gunfire and fighting.

Meanwhile, in the northern part of the country, fighting continues between the government and anti-Sandinist forces operating in the region. Last night the Interior Ministry reported that 15 anti-Sandinists were killed in diverse clashes with special government troops in the northern part of the Caribbean Department of Zelaya. The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) based in Honduras whose ranks, according to the Managua government leaders, comprised of former militarymen of the defeated Anastasio Somoza dictatorship, operate in the northern region.

## SOME COFFEE REVENUE LOST DUE TO CONTRA ACTIONS

PA290150 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Sources of Ministry of Agricultural-Livestock Development and Agrarian Reform [Midinra] have reported that this year Nicaragua will lose more than $25 million in coffee revenue due to counterrevolutionary actions. Approximately 100,000 quintals of coffee planted in the area on the border with Honduras will not be picked this year due to the activities of the counterrevolutionaries, who are sponsored by the U.S. Government. This represents more than $10 million, (Henry Matus), national director of coffee, has said. He explained that the counterrevolutionaries do not control this border region but that they constantly make incursions from their bases in Honduran territory, thus making the coffee harvest impossible. The official added that more than (?150,000) quintals of coffee were lost due to lack of workers on the coffee plantations as a direct result of the voluntary mobilization of thousands of agricultural workers to fight the CIA mercenaries. This represents more than $15 million of unearned revenue. At least 30 percent of the permanent workers who take care of the coffee plants during the maturity period had to be mobilized. This led to the cancellation of some operations, such as fertilization, and to a high degree of inefficiency, the Midinra official explained.

## ARDE REPORTS DESERTION OF SANDINIST SOLDIERS

PA231708 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The Voice of Sandino, the official voice of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, has received reports from the internal resistance located on the isthmus of Rivas indicating that five members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] deserted their posts and crossed the border into Costa Rica to request political asylum in that country. The companeros who said no to the intervention of Soviet imperialism are: Enrique Burgos Jarquin, 18; Edmundo Galiano Alzamana, 20; Edwin Jose Morales Garcia, 18; and Alsinaca Rojas Morales, 22, who left through the Conventillos border post; and Manuel Salvador Lopez Bustos, 22, who was stationed in Cardenas and entered Costa Rica through La Libertad, 3 km south of Cardenas in Costa Rican territory.

It must be stressed that the first four companeros were assigned to the Juigalpa Command in Nueva Guinea where our forces are fighting intensely for Nicaragua's freedom.

Once again we reiterate to the members of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces that they are our brothers and not our enemies. The enemies are in Managua. They are the ones who have committed our country to the Soviet Union's expansionist interests.

Onward militiamen, the time has come for you to desert and join our troops to end the intervention! Free fatherland or kill!

## FDN REPORTS OCCUPATION OF SANDINIST BASE

PA280015 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 84

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) reported that on 25 November its forces occupied La Posolera, a Sandinist military base for several hours.

According to the clandestine Radio 15 September, the Sandinist base is located between the towns of Waslala and Matagalpa in the northern Department of Matagalpa. The rebel radio station reported that the base was attacked by the Francisco Rodriguez task force. It continued to state that after several hours of fighting the Sandinist soliders, defending the military base, decided to withdraw, taking with them their dead and wounded. The radio station added that the guerrillas withdrew from the area "after fulfilling their military and political objectives and after a demolitions squad destroyed several key installations."

Radio 15 September also reported that 37 Sandinists were killed in several ambushes on the roads leading to La Posolera. It also stated that a group of soldiers, trying to reach the military base, were also attacked. In one of the ambushes the FDN destroyed an "IFA" [expansion unknown] Soviet-made armored personnel carrier and several high voltage towers leaving a large area of the Matagalpa Department without electricity.

The rebel radio station also reported on other skirmishes between rebel commands in southern Zelaya and Jinotega and Sandinist troops.

In southern Zelaya, the Jeane Kirkpatrick task force and members of the triangles of the resistence attacked the Poza Redonda headquarters. After 2 hours of fighting the Sandinist soldiers, defending the garrison, withdrew.

During this attack on the Sandinist garrison the FDN recovered a "large number" of Soviet-made AK-47 rifles, Czechoslovak-made ZB-60's, and thousands of rounds of ammunition for these two weapons, Radio 15 September added.

Another skirmish was reported in Los Cedros where the triangles of the resistance were recently activated by the FDN that is now demanding of them more combativity.

The clandestine radio station did not report on the number of Sandinist casualties during this skirmish, but did report on the war materiel recovered which includes two AK-47 rifles.

On 23 November the Ruben Dario task force attacked the Cerro Helado region, Jinotega Department, and killed 15 Sandinist soldiers.

The rebel source added that on that same day the Sutiava task force carried out activities in the area of La Paz, near San Rafael del Norte. The source also recalled that San Rafael del Norte has been in the hands of the FDN on two occasions. During the skirmish in Cerro Helado the Sutiava task force reported killing 15 Sandinist soldiers and eluding an ambush when withdrawing from the area.

## TALKS WITH U.S. ON IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS TO RESUME

PA281741 Paris AFP in Spanish 1725 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Havana, 28 Nov (AFP) -- Negotiations between Cuba and the United States on immigration problems will soon be resumed in New York, a well-informed source announced today in Havana. Ricardo Alarcon, vice foreign minister and delegation head, and Olga Miranda, ambassador-director of the Cuban Foreign Ministry's Directorate for Legal Affairs, traveled to New York today, the same source indicated, adding that the discussions may be resumed on Thursday or Friday.

## HAVANA DERIDES REAGAN STATEMENTS ON SOVIET SHIPS

FL281856 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has said that six Soviet ships, supposedly carrying weapons, are moving toward Nicaragua, and that his administration will not just sit and accept this. The U.S. Government recently used a similar lie about the arrival of MIG aircract to Nicaragua, which it could not prove.

With these lies, the U.S. Administration is trying to increase the tension in Central America, and is especially trying to find a pretext to directly hurt Nicaragua. Nicaragua has reiterated on numerous occasions that it has the right to buy any means necessary to defend itself from a possible foreign attack, and has stated that these lies and others from the Yankee administration are trying to provoke a deepening of the crisis which is convulsing the region.

Meanwhile, the United States has increased its military capability around Nicaragua in open preparation for a direct invasion. In Washington, a new military accord is being negotiated between the United States and Honduras especially directed against Nicaragua and the national liberation movement in El Salvador.

## WASHINGTON TALKS ON TURNING HONDURAS INTO 'PROTECTORATE'

PA290307 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 27 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Believing that conditions are sufficiently ripe, the U.S. Government plans to complete its military escalation in Honduras by establishing a permanent military base in that country. Until recently, Washington had maintained that the military installations built in Honduras for its constant military maneuvers in Central America were only temporary. We will not leave anything in Honduras, General Wallace Nutting, former commander of the U.S. Southern Command headquartered in the Panama Canal area, once said.

Nevertheless, a few days ago a high-ranking Honduran Government official confirmed that his country, the poorest in strife-torn Central America, will sign a mutual defense military alliance with the United States in order to establish a permanent base on Honduran territory. For this purpose, a Honduran delegation will meet with important U.S. Government officials in Washington to implement the terms of an old proposal that would turn Honduras into a formal protectorate of the United States. In exchange for this new surrender of its sovereignty to Washington, the Tegucigalpa regime will receive several million dollars in financial aid.

U.S. military aid to Honduras has progressively increased in recent years. Since 1980, Washington has increased its military and economic aid to the Honduran regime almost fourfold in its attempt to turn that nation into a bulwark for its aggressive policy against Nicaragua and El Salvador. As part of this abundant military aid, 24 U.S. helicopters arrived in Tegucigalpa last week. They included six Chinook helicopters, each of which can transport 60 armed men. Since President Ronald Reagan took office in 1981, the United States has carried out countless military maneuvers in Honduras with a general cost of more than $75 million. As a result of these war exercises, about 30,000 U.S. soldiers have stayed in Honduras fulfilling various tasks. These missions have included the construction of military airports, some of them on the borders with El Salvador and Nicaragua, the expansion of airstrips to permit the arrival of huge airplanes, and the installation of a regional military training center in Puerto Castilla.

In addition, the U.S. troops in Honduras maintain several bases for the training and operation of anti-Sandinist bands that carry out incursions into Nicaragua, while they have their rearguard and supply routes guaranteed. U.S. spy planes that overfly Nicaraguan territory take off from bases in Honduras where radar stations have been built for espionage tasks. In these stations, military advisers share their work with U.S. Central Intelligence Agency agents.

The threat that these almost permanent maneuvers represent was confirmed when paratroopers of the 82d Airborne Division were dropped over the Honduran Palmerola base. This was the same division that invaded the small island of Grenada in October 1983.

Using the pretext of the joint maneuvers, the United States has guaranteed in practice a constant military presence in Honduras that extends its ominous influence over all Central America and the Caribbean. That is why the White House's decision to sign a military pact to install a permament military base in Honduras constitutes a formal step to try to legally cover up its intervention in Central America.

## JUDICIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED

FL282022 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] A judicial cooperation and aid agreement has been signed by Cuba and the USSR at the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Havana. Ministers of Justice Juan Escalona and Boris V Kravtsov signed the important document and stressed the fact that this is new proof of the equality and mutual benefit that characterize relations between nations of the Socialist bloc.

## ORDER OF SOLIDARITY AWARDED TO USSR'S ZIMYANIN

FL211410 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1202 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba has awarded the Order of Solidarity to Comrade Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In the text of the agreement, signed by Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State, it is stated that the Order of Solidarity is granted in recognition of his work in solidarity with our people.

## MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

### Malmierca Hosts Party

FL271533 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, party Central Committee member and minister of foreign relations, has hosted a cocktail party in honor of Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Politburo member and Mozambique's minister of foreign affairs, who is on an offical visit to our country. Chissano placed a wreath in the base of the monument to national nero Jose Marti in Revolutionary Square.

### Chissano Meets Risquet

FL281324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Cuban Politburo member Jorge Risquet has met with Joaquim Chisano, Politburo member of Frelimo and Mozambique's foreign minister. At the meeting they discussed matters of interest to the two countries, and exchanged opinions on the situations in southern Africa and Central America, and the struggle of the peoples of these regions for national liberation.

Chissano has already met with Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo member. The two leaders signed a renewed cooperation agreement between the two parties. The agreement restates their joint efforts in the fight against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, through exchanges between the two parties and peoples. Minister Chissano is in Cuba fulfilling an invitation extended to him by his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca.

### CECE Leaders Meet Chissano

FL272000 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, Frelimo Politburo member and Mozambique foreign minister, met today with Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, CECE. Aniel Antonio, Mozambique ambassador to Cuba; Lester Rodriguez, CECE vice president; and Manuel Torres, Cuban ambassador to Mozambique, were among other officials present.

At the meeting, the two parties studied the cooperation situation between the two friendly nations and other matters of mutual interest.

## RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES CEMA DELEGATION HEADS

FL290038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and permanent Cuban representative to CEMA, has received the delegation heads that are participating in the 43d CEMA meeting of the committee for light industry. The Cuban leader spoke to the visitors about the Cuban economy, and measures to be taken increase efficiency, productivity, and fuel and raw materials conservation.

## CEMA AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION MEETING OPENS

FL272026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1908 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The 12th CEMA meeting of the Council for the International Information System for Agriculture and Silviculture began today in the Hotel Riviera in this capital and will end this Thursday. The goal of the meeting is to provide a flexible effective service to the management organs of CEMA in the agricultural sector.

When he greeted the persons attending the meeting, Jose Garcia (Izaguirre), director of the agricultural information department, stressed the honor this meeting, being held in Cuba for the first time, represents for our country. Garcia (Izaguirre) stressed the fact that, for Cuba, this is a path towards integration in the International Information System for Agriculture and Silviculture, and represents the possibility of obtaining valuable information in that field.

## TRADE, ECONOMIC MEETING WITH FRG IN HAMBURG ENDS

FL281246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The third economic and trade meeting between Cuba and the FRG's Hispanic-American Association has ended in Hamburg, West Germany. On Tuesday, during the first part of this meeting, special attention was placed on the development of trade exchanging, scientific and technical cooperation, and credit and financing for FRG exports.

The Cuban Government and foreign trade enterprise mission is headed by Raul Taladrid, acting vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

### FRG Firm Signs Agreement

FL281722 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1511 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] A scientific and technical agreement has been signed between Cuba and the FRG BASF Chemical Group in Hamburg, West Germany. (Brotin) Schuster, director of BASF's Latin American Section, said in the ceremony that as of the recently-signed agreement his group is now able to participate with its technology in Cuba's development.

Schuster referred to the application of the so-called fine chemistry [quemica fina] to improve the quality of industrial articles, basic chemical products, and agriculture. Raul Taladrid, State Committee for Economic Cooperation vice president, stressed that this agreement is a step toward strengthening cooperative relations between Cuba and FRG economic groups and firms.

## UN DELEGATE SPEAKS ON GUARANTEEING HUMAN RIGHTS

FL281800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Cuba has reiterated the necessity of fighting for guaranteeing peoples rights and an individuals right to life at the UN Commission on Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Affairs in Washington.

Speaking on the topics of human rights during scientific and technical progress, and tortures and other inhuman and degrading treatment, Cuban delegate Gloria de Dios Limonta rejected and condemned all human right violations of the peoples.

Limonta [illegible] zed the value Cuba places on holding a convention on the rights of children [illegible] called for prioritizing this matter in order to obtain a motion on it.

## TALKS [illegible] INDIA DESCRIBED AS MUTUALLY 'FRUITFUL'

FL270036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Cuban Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Pelegrin Torras, who met with Indian authorities in New Delhi to discuss the international situation, described the talks as very fruitful for both sides. The Indian side in these conversations was headed by Vice Minister J.S. Payhail, who is in charge of Latin America and other regions.

## RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BURKINA FASO

FL241738 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member and Cuban minister of foreign relations, and Boureima Compaore, ambassador of Burkina Faso, have signed in this capital a reciprocal agreement on the free use of the buildings housing their respective diplomatic missions. The Cuban foreign minister expressed the satisfaction of his government at the signing of the document, which he considers to be a manifestation of the development of Cuban relations with Burkina Faso.

Boureima Compaore said the signing of the document increases confidence in the relations between the two states, and said it is a positive beginning of the development of diplomatic ties.

## DEL VALLE, YUGOSLAV EXPRESS CONCERN ON NICARAGUA

FL281346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Cuba and Yugoslavia have expressed concern on the increase in aggressive pressuring against Central America, specifically the destablilizing activities against Nicaragua.

Sergio del Valle, Politburo member of Cuba's Communist Party, and Mitja Rjibicic, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, said that such actions were not permitted against sovereign nations. The two leaders also said that all nations had an inaliable right to freely choose their own road of political and socioeconomic development.

## CARIBBEAN SUBREGIONAL RED CROSS MEETING OPENS

FL281626 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The third meeting of Red Cross presidents and supervisors from subregion No 3 of America, which includes Caribbean nations, Suriname, Guyana, and Belize, was inaugurated yesterday at the Habana Libre Hotel. The event will further the exchange of experiences, and development of the organization, which favors mutual understanding and human solidarity.

In his inaugural speech, Enrique de la Mata, president of the League of Red Cross Societies, said that on the 120th anniversary of the establishing of the International Red Cross, its members continue faithful to the original principles of neutrality, impartiality, and universality, but that today, the organization must also face the concrete realities of contemporary society.

He added that the first necessity of each citizen was to live in peace. Dr Esmildo Gutierrez, secretary general of the Cuban Red Cross, said the purpose of the meeting was to strengthen the plans of cooperation among the sub region's Red Cross societies.

## ANGOLAN PRESIDENT'S LETTER NOT CIRCULATED AT UN

PA281621 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] UN diplomatic circles continue to comment on the decision by the UN Secretariat General not to officially distribute the letter sent by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos concerning the Angolan position on Namibian independence.

The UN Secretariat General reported that it was not authorized to distribute the letter as an official document, but rumors circulating among diplomatic and press circles state that pressure is being exerted by various countries, including the United States, so that the document will not be made public.

According to commentaries, the U.S. delegation at the United Nations, headed by Jeane Kirkpatrick, opposed the circulation of the letter as an official document. Dos Santos' main proposal includes a categorical rejection of the policy of link Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the request that South Africa promise to abide by and help implement Resolution 435 for Namibian independence.

## COLOMBIAN CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE ON MAYORS NOTED

PA241712 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Report by Frank Gonzalez, PRELA correspondent in Bogota -- recorded]

[Text] The difficulties faced by the Colombian Government in getting the congress to approve the bill establishing the popular election of mayors show the serious obstacles that the peace process undertaken by President Belisario Betancur is already confronting. Although the bill has the support of the leaders of the Liberal and Conservative Parties and the New Liberalism faction, the executive has been unable to obtain the vote of two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives.

In the most recent legislative debate on this subject, which became heated at some points, 114 legislators supported it and 62 opposed it. When everything seemed to indicate that the subject was closed since the 116 votes needed for the two-thirds majority was not obtained, it was noted that the total number of votes was one more than the number of representatives present. In view of the situation, the president of the House ordered a new vote. However, he subsequently decided to postpone the vote.

Those who support the bill believe it is necessary as part of the reforms that will guarantee social stability and greater democracy in the country. The opponents use several arguments that include budget restrictions for effective work by the mayors and even the existence of a notable influence of the guerrilla organizaions and other leftist sectors in vast regions of the country. Opinions are divided on the future of the bill. Several of its sponsors believe that even if it is approved, it is very unlikely that it will be implemented because its opponents will bring action against it at the Supreme Court for irregularities in its procedures. In any case, the situation of this bill that seeks to give voters the right to elect their own mayors is viewed as an example of what will happen in the future to the other reforms being promoted within the framework of what has been called the great national dialogue.

## CTC SECRETARY GENERAL PRAISES TRADE UNIONS WORK

FL281738 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Roberto Veiga, alternate Politburo member and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] has said in Camaguey that the experiences of the permanent agriculture brigade and industrial production units will be studied at the third party congress at the end of 1985.

The CTC secretary general gave the concluding speech at the assistance and control activities which was attended by representatives of over 400 union sections, and municipal and provincial unions which lasted approximately 2 weeks. Veiga called the process very satisfactory.

He said that the work in Camaguey is good and that favorable conditions are present for better quality work by trade unions. Veiga said among the main achievements of Camaguey's union movement are the growth of gross production compared to 1983, operation of investment programs, production of meat, eggs, legumes, citrus, and milk. He also praised the educational advances.

## MIRET HEADS SPARE PARTS ASSESSMENT MEETING

FL281959 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Cuba's workers have contributed over 353 million pesos to the economy through October by manufacturing and recovering spare parts. This was announced at a meeting on that activity headed by Politburo member Pedro Miret.

By recovering spare parts, 137 million pesos was obtained, which is 23 percent more than was obtained during the same period last year. By manufacturing spare parts, over 216 million pesos was obtained, a 12 percent increase over the 1983 level, even though Holguin, Ciego de Avila, city of Havana, and Villa Clara did not reach their goals. The most outstanding provinces were Camaguey, Sancti Spiritus, and Isle of Youth municipality.

## DOMENECH INAUGURATES HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

FL271450 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] In Banco Abajo, a secluded area of the Buey Arriba Municipality, in the Sierra Maestra mountains, Granma Province's first minihydroelectric plant was inaugurated on Monday. The inaugural ceremony was presided over by Joel Domenech, Central Committee member, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and minister of basic industry [last title as heard].

Domenech, who is also president of the National Energy Commission, underscored the significance of the project, which is a result of joint efforts by several national and Granma Province organizations, and part of a general program being carried out throughout the country.

## RAMIREZ CRUZ PRAISES HOLGUIN ANAP MEMBERS

FL271458 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate Politburo member and national president of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP], has said Holguin farmers are leading in the competition to host next year's 17 May national ANAP celebration. At the concluding speech of the provincial assessment assembly of the Holguin farmers association, Ramirez Cruz said Holguin's ANAP members show satisfactory results in this year's ANAP emulation.

## NEW PIER IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA PROVINCE OPENS

FL271820 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpts] This is a report on the opening of a modern new pier for the fishing industry at Guillermo Moncada Port in Santiago de Cuba Province. Approximately 15 million pesos have been invested in the first phase of this project, and when completed, the investment will amount to some 17 million pesos.

The main characteristics of the pier are that approximately 500 meters of pier are needed to be constructed before starting the main section, because of the depth needed for the ships to be moored. The main section is 220 meters long, 41 meters wide, and is 10.5 meters deep. This will allow cargo ships to dock, as one is now, which weighs 12,000 tons and is 170 meters long.

## VILMA ESPIN PRESIDES OVER PROVINCIAL FMC MEETING

FL271900 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Vilma Espin, alternate Politburo member and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], is presiding over the Pinar del Rio FMC Provincial Assemble Meeting held to renew and ratify FMC mandates.

## REPORTAGE ON REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES DAY

### 'Ready for Defense' Certificates

FL282338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] and its unions in City of Havana Province will award Ready for Defense certificates this Friday to more than 2,000 places of emplyement that have earned the award. The ceremony will be held is salute to 2 December, and will be held at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium in the capital.

### SNTA Members To Participate

FL231646 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1233 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Luis Simeon Salinas, secretary general of the National Agricultural, Livestock, and Forestry Workers Union [SNTA], has reported that more than 230,000 agricultural, livestock, and forestry workers will participate in Revolutionary Armed Forces Day, working on the construction and camouflaging of shelters, and the cultivation of fields in preparation for planting coffee, rice, and citrus trees. Simeon Salinas added that it is expected that the number of participants will increase in the next few days.

## Military Exercises in Villa Clara

FL231946 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] From Villa Clara, we are reporting for the "Political Information" news program. The "Blindado-84" tactical operative military exercise began today, Friday, in Villa Clara and it will extend through Sunday, 25 November, as part of the military combat and psychological training of citizens to carry out the people's war if necessary.

Raul Rodriquez Lopez, alternate member of the Central Committee and party first secretary in the province, said we should learn as much as possible from "Blindado-84," rigorously stressing all measures of security, raising the quality of camouflage, and reinforcing to the maximum the means of communications, among other tasks. Territorial Troops Militiamen, civil defense units, defense zones, and social and military institutions are participating in the exercises, which began early this morning. They are perfecting their combat, organization training, and instruction to the people for wartime.

## Pinar del Rio Military Exercise

FL241616 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Pinar del Rio has completed the "Granma-84" military exercise, which tested the ability to place on a wartime basis defferent organizations, activities, and institutions in Pinar del Rio as the culmination of a training program that began in early 1984. At dawn on Wednesday, the sound of air raid sirens market the beginning of the exercise in which thousands of Pnar del Rio citizens from 7 of the 14 municipalities participated. Four defense zones including urban, peasant, and mountain defense zones, were placed on a wartime basis, and factories, public health services, food production and distribution services, schools, and other organizations were incorporated into the exercise.

The combat readiness and preparation for rapid mobilization of units of the Territorial Troops Militia were given a practical test with the mobilization of tens of thousands of milita members in different military tasks in defense of their respective territories. The activities of the "Grnma-84" military exercise demonstrated the high degree of combat readiness and political preparation of an entire people without shutting down productive work.

## Pinar del Rio Preparations

FL262030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The inhabitants of Pinar del Rio are preparing for Revolutionary Armed Froces Day. With a simulated air raid at 0600 on 2 December, Pinar del Rio Province will begin its activities in observance of Revolutionary Armed Forces Day, which on that day will be observed throughout Cuba. When the simulated air raid begins, the population of Pinar del Rio will have 15 minutes to reach air raid shelters in their respective residential areas, after which the population will carry out the tasks set for Revolutionary Armed Forces Day.

Basically, the population of Pinar del Rio will work on tasks related to the defense of the fatherland, especially those stipulated in the 28-task plan drawn up by Pinar del Rio in salute to the 28th anniversary of the Granma landing.

The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] and its Pinar del Rio unions have established the goal of having 140,000 Pinar del Rio workers participate in Revolutionary Armed Forces Day activities, either in the building of shelters or performing productive work.

### Madruga CDR Build Shelters

FL262000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The conclusion of more than 240 shelters is one of the main goals of the workers and population of Madruga, Havana Province, in their salute to Revolutionary Armed Forces Day.

More than 5,780 members of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] in Madruga have increased their efforts to achieve this goal, reporting that more than 90 fortifications have been completed.

## EASTERN CARIBBEAN TO RECEIVE FUNDS FOR PATROLS

PA280348 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] It has been reported in Castries, the capital of St Lucia, that the states of the Eastern Caribbean will receive $700,000 from the British Government to equip the so-called coastal patrols of those small nations. The coastal patrols are one of the disguises used by the U.S.-sponsored Caribbean army to frustrate any revolutionary movement in the English-speaking Caribbean. The United States, Great Britain, and Canada are cooperating in the training of a regional force. Plans for this force were outlined 2 years ago by the White House, which excluded the then revolutionary government of Grenada headed by Maurice Bishop.

## TORONTO DISARMAMENT MEETING WARNS OF U.S. POLICY

PA280411 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Delegates from 40 countries participating in the international conference on disarmament that is being held in Toronto, Canada, have warned that the U.S. militaristic policy in Central America endangers world peace. The participants in the conference called World Dialogue on the Prevention of Nuclear War Through Disarmament and Peace, approved a resolution stating that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has everything ready to intervene militarily in Central America.

The document stressed that the U.S. Government should accept peaceful dialogue such as that sought by the Salvadoran guerrillas, Nicaragua, and the Contadora Group in order to resolve the Central America crisis. The resolution urged the peace-loving forces in the world to reject the U.S. aggression against the Sandinist revolution. The participants in the conference include WPC President Romesh Chandra.

## ANTIGUA'S BIRD ADDRESSES OECS SUMMIT MEETING

FL231710 Bridgetown CANA in English 2300 GMT 22 Nov 84

[By Ernie Seon]

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Nov 22, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda today called for the allocation of industries among Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) on an equitable basis as the seven-nation regional sub-grouping began its sixth heads of government meeting here.

In an address in which he accused the regional private sector of complacency, Deputy Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda Lester Bird said the OECS needed to produce a scientific study on the allocation of industries. It (the study) should take account of the need for rational and efficient utilisation of production resources, including the necessity to eliminate less efficient producers, he added.

Bird said the private sector, particularly in the Eastern Caribbean, was guilty of not making the maximum effort in ploughing back some profits and in co-operating with governments in bringing an end to capital flight. There has been a tendency to complacency in all our countries. That complaceny has infected our business sector, which for the most part has been content to live on the profits from imports, he added.

The heads of government today accepted the British Virgin Islands (BVI) as an associate member. The two-day meeting is expected to give major attention to trade and regional security.

Bird said the private sector was not dynamic enough in addressing the challenges of economic development. Apart from this condition of complacency within our societies, there is also the feeling that regionalism will provide solutions to economic difficulties without concurrent efforts at the national level, he added. The Antigua and Barbuda deputy prime minister said this was the reason why so many manufacturing industries predicted their success exclusively on the regional market without seeking to develop national expertise in export promotion. He said regionalism and regional institutions were not designed as substitutes for national independence and national action but were designed to reinforce national independence and strengthen national action.

In a real sense, we have come to expect too much from regionalism and we have lost touch with its basic objective, which remains the development of strong national units, Bird said. In the context of strengthening the national capability, he called for the implementation of a scheme for a cadre of experts from which national units could draw to promote development on the basis of priorities designed by the national units themselves.

### Director General on Meeting

FL280242 Bridgetown CANA in English 0013 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Nov 27, CANA -- Heads of government of the seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the regional sub-grouping, say they need more time to implement decisions taken at least July's Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders summit aimed at reviving intra-regional trade. At the end of the sixth meeting of the OECS authority here last weekend, the leaders regretted that, because of the need for further consultation at the national level and the enactment of required legislation, they had been unable to implement the decisions.

When they met four months ago in the Bahamas, the Caricom heads agreed on a package of proposals including an increase in the rate of tariffs on a list of sensitive items to protect them from extra-regional imports, a hike in the value-added requirement from 20 to 30 per cent for goods from the community's lesser developed countries (LDC's) for them to qualify under the community's free trade regime, and a commitment, where possible, to buy more from each other. This was part of a strategy to restore intra-Caricom trade to the 1.5 billion dollar (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) 1982 level after last year's decline of some 200 million dollars.

OECS Director-General Dr Vaughn Lewis said the heads reviewed the progress being made by member states and other partners to give effect to the Nassau proposals and agreed to communicate to the Caricom Council of Ministers (Caricom's second highest decision-making body after the heads of government summit) that, in respect of the OECS states, they would work towards giving effect to the tariff increases as soon as possible. He said the heads reaffirmed their determination to work towards a significant increase in intra-Caricom trade and expressed strong concern at the adverse consequences for industry and employment in their countries deriving from continuing difficulties of accessing certain Caricom markets.

Dr Lewis said it was decided to establish an Economic Policy Review Committee comprising representatives of the OECS Economic Affairs Secretariat, the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, and the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). This committee will review important questions of economic policy and structural adjustment and make policy proposals to the authority of the OECS, Dr Lewis said. They felt that they need to be fore-informed on each other's perspective on the lines of policy that they are going to be undertaking. Also there is need for a closer relationship between economic policy in all OECS states and the work of the CDB.

A decision was also taken to preserve the existing structure of the OECS management training unit until the termination date of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-OECS management training project in September 1985. In recognition of the need to allow more time for improving the capability of national training units, the governments agreed to consider formulating national policies towards public sector training and organisational development, Dr Lewis said. He added that they agreed to make efforts to increase their capabilities for carrying out certain levels of training for their public servants.

Dr Lewis said the heads agreed to dissolve the East Caribbean Tourist Association (ECTA) at the end of this year -- both offices in Antigua and Barbuda and the United Kingdom would be closed and further promotion would be carried out by the national tourist boards. The islands will continue to be assisted by the Caribbean Tourism Association and the Caribbean Tourism Research Centre, he said.

Dr Lewis said that in view of the inconveniences faced by OECS nationals at immigration and customs when in transit through certain airports within Caricom, it was agreed that representation should be made to the relevant governments in an effort to improve transit facilities for OECS nationals.

He said the authority also examined several questions related to maritime jurisdiction, particularly in the light of the coming into operation of the UN Law of the Sea Convention. In this regard, the heads agreed that joint OECS positions should as far as possible be adopted in negotiating with non-OECS and non-Caricom states in relation to maritime boundaries delimitation, he said.

The authority also reviewed the work of the various units of the OECS Secretariat and approved the 1985 work programme for several activities, including those related to economic integration, legal reform and revision, and the development of sports and physical education in the region.

## CARICOM ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT ON TRADE PROPOSALS

FL282316 Bridgetown CANA in English 2242 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 28, CANA -- Eight of the 12 countries in the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Common Market system today announced agreement on a common list of commodities and a tariff structure that will be presented for endorsement by the Caricom Council of Ministers in January. The special two-day meeting, which studied proposals for liberalising and protecting trade in primary agricultural produce in the community, also agreed that the Caricom Secretariat here and the Secretariat of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) prepare a document on assistance to the community's lesser developed countries (LDC's) in improving their production and marketing infrastructure.

The Caricom Secretariat's director of agriculture, Hayden Blades, told a news conference that following agreement on details for developing the infrastructure, funding would be sought through the U.S. Agnecy for International Development, the Canadian International Development Agency, and other sources.

Barbados' Agriculture Minister Dr Johnny Cheltenham told CANA the meeting, which followed a directive from the last Caricom heads of government meeting last July in the Bahamas, was a useful one, but I must say frankly it has not achieved as much as we hoped it would. He added: We have continued to uphold the principle of a common protective policy, but as of new we have not quite fully agreed on the range of products that should be traded fairly freely and also the tariff levels that these products will attract when brought in from third countries.

Belize, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, and Jamaica, which were not represented, would have to agree to decisions taken for them to be official, Blades said. Blades said the list of commodities included live animals, meat, starchy foods, vegetables, peas and beans, oil seeds, nuts and spices. He said the St Vincent and the Grenadines Government would have to examine the new tariffs and will do so with a view to introducing them as soon as possible.

The meeting also discussed a three-year plan for the Trinidad-based Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) and considered the granting of observer status to the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Suriname at such meetings.

### To Review Sugar Import Quotas

FL290146 Bridgetown CANA in English 2149 GMT 28 Nov 84

[By Edwin Ali]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 28, CANA -- The 13-member Caribbean Community (Caricom), which could lose up to 25 million dollars (U.S.) through the United States' decision to reduce its sugar imports from the region next year, has agreed to seek a review of Washington's quota cutback. A communique at the end of a special Caricom agriculture ministers meeting here attended by eight community members called on the U.S. to recognise the importance of sugar to the region and said the announced quota reduction was contrary to Washington's Caribbean Basin Recovery Act.

The office of the U.S. trade representative recently announced that the quota to Caricom from next year would fall from 158,100 to 134,420 short tons. The move followed increased domestic production of beet sugar in the United States. Industry officials have estimated that Caricom countries, for many of which sugar is a key export, could lose as much as 25 million dollars U.S. a result of the reduction in U.S.-bound sales.

The Cubans have confirmed their party's intention to attend, the WPJ said, in a hint at a thaw in relations.

Ties between Cuban President Fidel Castro and the WPJ had become strained over the 1983 assassination of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop by a hardline faction inside his own leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM), which seized power and triggered a U.S.-led invasion of the island. Castro, who had established close ties with Bishop, denounced the NJM faction responsible for the leader's death and came in for criticism from the WPJ.

The WPJ, which was regarded as the inspirational force of the radical NJM group, had also criticised Cuba for not responding to a request from the leaders of the military junta in St George's for troops prior to the invasion. The Jamaican party had argued, too, that Castro's harsh remarks had helped to demoralise and weaken the new Grenadian leadership, making it easier for the invasion to succeed.

Party sources confirmed the strained relations between Havana and the WPJ and the fact that they were being reviewed, but did not comment on what, if any progress had been made.

Dr Munroe's talks with the Cuban officials centered around the increasingly dangerous situation in the region, in particular the threat to Cuba and Nicaragua posed by the war activities of the Reagan administration, the party said. He pledged the solidarity of his party with the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua.

## ST LUCIA

### COMPTON INTENDS TO LEAD UWP IN NEXT ELECTIONS

FL211615 Bridgetown CANA in English 1545 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Nov 21, CANA -- St Lucia Prime Minister John Compton has moved to dispel uncertainty about his political future by announcing that he will lead his ruling United Workers Party (UWP) in the next general elections, due in 1987. He told the UWP's 18th annual convention here it was a question he was being asked, and which as a mortal man he had to contemplate.

Compton added: For the past 30 years I have walked the political road, with hardly a private life, living always like a goldfish in a bowl, always open to public scrutiny and comment, and sometimes I yearn for a less public life -- for time to enjoy the comfort and pleasures of my young family. But I have put my shoulders to the wheel and I will not turn back until evening, when my job is completed. For those who speculate as to my future, let me tell them now and in no uncertain terms, that God and the party willing I intend to lead the United Workers Party to victory in the elections of 1987. The announcement by the prime minister was triggered by speculation here about the future of the 20-year-old UWP without Compton as leader and who would succeed him should he step down.

Compton, 58, was one of three UWP stalwarts honoured by the party at its weekend convention for more than two decades of service to the political life of St Lucia. The others were Deputy Prime Minister George Mallet and Minister of Communications and Works Allan Bousquet. Compton praised the contribution of both men saying that during his political life he had had the good fortune of having a team of loyal and devoted colleagues, men and women, to work with. He said his has not been a party of class or of faction, but one drawn from every group, every class, and every age group in the society. It is for this reason that during most of the twenty years of our existence we have been entrusted with the task of government, Compton added. The UWP was formed in 1964.

## ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

### CATO ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION AS SVLP LEADER

FL282144 Bridgetown CANA in English 2032 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Nov 28, CANA -- Ex-Prime Minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines Milton Cato announced today he was resigning as leader of the opposition Labour Party and indicated that he also planned to give up his parliamentary seat. The announcement by the 69-year-old Cato, who has been involved in national politics for 30 years, came four months after his St Vincent and the Grenadines Labour Party (SVLP) suffered an upset general elections defeat by the New Democratic Party (NDP). Cato told reporters: This has been a very long time, and I thought it appropriate now to return to private life. The Labour Party would go on.

The Labour Party, which previously held 10 of the 13 seats in Parliament, won four at the July 25 poll with the NDP, led by agronomist James Mitchell, taking the other nine.

Cato, a lawyer, took the country into political independence in October 1979. Deputy party leader Hudson Tannis, one of the SVLP's casualties in the last elections, called eight months ahead of schedule, said that with Cato's departure the party would lose a great leader. We naturally will miss his wise counsel and advice and leadership which he has offered over the years. But the party will still continue to function as a strong and coherent political body, he said.

The party has announced that a special convention will be held in January to chose a new leader.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

### PRESIDENT TO INAUGURATE NEW HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

FL281734 Bridgetown CANA in English 1706 GMT 28 Nov 84

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Scarborough, Tobago, Nov 28, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's head of state President Ellis Clarke will inaugurate the new Tobago House of Assembly (THA) on Tuesday, authoritative sources said today. During the ceremony the new members emerging from Monday's election will be sworn in. Three councillors will be elected and the chairman and deputy chairman of the assembly. The sources said A.N.R. Robinson, who was chairman during the first session of the assembly (1980-84), is likely to stand again for the post.

The Democratic Action Congress (DAC) crushed the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) in the election, winning 11 of the 12 seats -- three more than in the last poll. The three-week campaign was dominated by complaints of neglect against the central government in Trinidad and charges by Prime Minister George Chambers that the DAC would try to take Tobago out of the two-island union. The Tobago Assembly was set up four years ago to administer the island's affairs.

William McKenzie, a 58-year-old telephone technician, scored the lone success of the PNM, which has governed Trinidad and Tobago continuously for nearly 30 years. He retained his Buccoo Lambeau seat. The third party in the election, the black nationalist-styled National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), made a poor showing with its 12 candidates together polling 300 votes and losing their deposits.